ONE WHO DARES TO PLAN

FOR PEACE, HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL HUMAN BEINGS ON A BASIS OF JUSTICE AND RECIPROCITY, AND WHO DEMANDS THAT EVERY MAN AND WOMAN IN THE UNITED STATES, WILLING TO WORK EIGHT HOURS A DAY TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITY, SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO DO SO UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS POSSIBLE

NEW ERA

PRESENTING THE PLANS FOR

THE NEW ERA UNION

TO HELP DEVELOP AND UTILIZE THE BEST RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY

ALSO TO EMPLOY THE BEST SKILL THERE IS AVAILABLE TO REALIZE THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PROSPERITY THAT IS POSSIBLE FOR ALL WHO WILL HELP TO ATTAIN IT

BASED ON PRACTICAL AND SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS METHODS

OFFICE
[illegible] CALIFORNIA BUILDING
DENVER, COLO.

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CHAS. W. CARY
Trustee for The New Era Union, 204 California Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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INTRODUCTION.

NEW ERA UNION.

CO-OPERATION ON A NEW SCALE AS A PANACEA FOR DISCONTENT. CHARLES W. CARYL PROPOSES TO FURNISH CAPITAL TO LABOR—GOLD SIX PER CENT. BONDS SECURED BY ASSETS OF THE UNION—THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM SIMPLIFIED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MASSES. COAL MINES AND GOLD MINES WOULD AFFORD AN EXCELLENT BEGINNING TO ENLIST CAPITAL ON BONDS.

In its issue of Good Friday, September 3, 1897, the *Rocky Mountain News* printed on its front page the picture of an American miner, gaunt and tattered, on his knees, with his dinner bucket empty beside him and with hands outstretched, appealing for help.

Underneath the picture, in full-faced type, was printed: "*He asks for aid—will you give it?*"

Under this appeared the following article:

"A project which promises to be a remedy for the troubles of the striking miners of the East and unemployed labor generally has been broached by Charles W. Caryl, president of The Gold Extraction Mining and Supply Company. It will be called The New Era Union, and the man who proposes it has such faith in its ultimate success as an alleviator of the burdens of the laboring classes that he is going ahead on his own responsibility to incorporate a company with a capital stock of $10,000,000. In launching his idea Mr. Caryl does not hope to alleviate the cares of the laboring man in one fell swoop, but recognizes the fact that it will take time to operate.

The New Era Union, as described by Mr. Caryl, is simply a scheme whereby the laboring men, in no matter what occupation they may be engaged, may be enabled to coöperate and share the profits of their labor among themselves. At present they work for the operator, and

the profits which they create are pocketed by him. For the purpose of doing work cooperatively, the assistance of capital is needed, and the New Era Union will be created for the purpose of securing this capital.

ENJOYING THE FRUITS.

The present coal miners' strike in the East has brought the fact prominently before the American people that a change is needed. A new era, whether good or bad it may be, is about to open up, and as the old system of labor, whereby the employer alone enjoys the proceeds of the laboring man, has proved a miserable failure, the time is opportune for a system whereby every man and woman in the United States willing to work may be able to do so under the most favorable conditions possible. In other words, it is time for the laborers to work and share the profits themselves.

The New Era Union will furnish capital for the miners to acquire mines of their own, which they will work and receive just and regular wages out of the earnings of the mines. The capital will be procured by the Union in exchange for its bonds, the interest on which is payable in gold and at the rate of 6 per cent. The bonds are payable in twenty-five years and will be secured by the assets of the Union. In this manner the workmen will receive as wages what is left after paying the interest on the bonds of the Union. The mission of the Union will not only be devoted to coal mining, but to gold mining and every other industry. These industries will be acquired by the capital of the Union, and the only revenue which does not go to the laborer or for his benefit will go to the bondholders for interest. This is a comparatively small amount compared with that which goes into the pockets of employers under the present system of labor.

It is not the expectation of the promoters of the Union that every laboring man who is drawing regular wages at present will leave his job and enlist with the Union. It is simply for those who either have no work at all or are dissatisfied with the wages they are receiving.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Caryl has succeeded in enlisting about $100,000 in Eastern capital in the mines of Boulder county. The company bought claims from miners who could not work them on account of having no capital themselves. It was

this which aroused Mr. Caryl's curiosity, and he at once saw what could be accomplished should the miners band together, secure the capital as a body and share the profits themselves. It is his proposition that the coöperation scheme be put to work at once in Colorado. There is plenty of money to be made among the gold mines, he says, and capitalists will not hesitate long in lending their money at 6 per cent., especially when it is secured by good assets.

The coal mines in the northern part of the state could be profitably worked by the Union, Mr. Caryl thinks. It would require but a few thousand dollars to purchase a mine and set miners to work. Should the railroad rates prove too high, the Union could build a road of its own and thus be independent. Mining would not be the only industry of the Union, for manufactures and every business known could be taken up.

LABOR EXCHANGE INTERESTED.

At a meeting held last night in Mr. Caryl's offices, in the California building, there was a conference with the Denver Labor Exchange, and it is likely that that institution will coöperate with the New Era Union when it starts. The operations of the Labor exchange are carried out on practically the same lines as those of the Union, except that no capital is used. With capital to start with and a check system for money, the laboring man could depend entirely on the Union for his living.

It is estimated that one-fourth of the working people of the United States, or over five millions, are unproductive for want of an opportunity to earn their living.

At $4 per day as a fair average for the services of a wealth producer, this would amount to $20,000,000 per day, $6,000,000,000 per year, or $60,000,000,000 in ten years.

The United States census for 1890 gives the total value of all kinds of wealth, roads, money and everything else, as amounting to about $65,000,000,000; hence, if the present unproductive working people of the United States were all put at work, in ten years they would be able to duplicate all the present cities, towns, villages, farms, factories, railroads and all other forms of wealth existing to-day. It is generally admitted that the United States can support the population of the entire world in luxury, if properly developed and utilized.

Hence the time seems ripe to provide opportunities for every man and woman in the United States who are willing to work to the best of their ability to do so under the most favorable conditions possible.

SYSTEM AND CAPITAL.

The only way this can be done is by providing for system and capital on a sufficiently large scale to organize all the unemployed labor to become self-supporting and exchange the products of their labor on a basis that will be just to all. The working people who belong to the labor unions seem to depend on strikes to secure better conditions for themselves, ignoring to a great extent the opportunity to become their own employers. The labor exchanges that are now rapidly being organized all over the United States go much further by enabling their members to produce whatever they can of value and exchange it for other members' products that they may be able to use. Still, as yet the labor exchanges do not provide for the securing of capital and for a system of production that will enable them to supply on a large scale the many kinds of products that are necessary or desirable for the support and comfort of its members.

How capital and labor can be brought together on a basis that will be satisfactory and just to both, and enable labor to get as many comforts and advantages as possible, has been the subject of much thought for the past five years.

UNLIMITED MILLIONS.

Capital is now becoming so cheap that any one with first-class securities can secure practically unlimited millions of dollars in New York and London for 3 per cent per year interest, and only wants reliable security to be eager to coöperate with labor in developing any industry that can be shown to be practical and profitable.

Labor only needs organization and the help of this capital to be able to produce, as I show above, all the wealth that can be desired or utilized.

To secure all the capital that is necessary on a reasonable basis of compensation, and to organize all men and women who are willing to work to the best of their ability, so that they will have every possible benefit from their work, Mr. Caryl has studied out the following plan, and he is willing to do all in his power to help carry it out, provided no better plan is at once available.

He will incorporate the New Era Union with $10,000,000 capital stock, in shares of $10 each, to make them within the means of all who may desire to purchase them. The charter will enable the New Era Union to organize and operate every conceivable industry and occupation that will be desirable and useful for its members.

To secure whatever capital may be necessary, besides that secured from the sale of its capital stock, the New Era Union will issue first mortgage bonds secured by lien on all its assets, payable in gold in twenty-five years, bearing 6 per cent. annual interest.

Departments will then be formed to produce and provide every conceivable thing that is useful and desirable.

To enable the workers to be sure of a reasonable compensation, according to the value of their services, they will be organized into seven degrees of membership and be paid as follows:

First Degree—Common crude labor of all kinds, $2 per day of eight hours' work.

Second Degree—More useful labor of all kinds, $3 per day of eight hours' work.

Third Degree—Skilled labor of all kinds, $4 per day of eight hours' work.

Fourth Degree—Expert labor, teachers, professions, foremen, etc., $6 per day of eight hours' work.

Fifth Degree—Specially valuable services, superintendents, etc., $10 per day of eight hours' work.

Sixth Degree—Still more valuable services of all kinds and managers, $15 per day of eight hours' work.

Seventh Degree—The most valuable services of all, and executive officers, $25 per day of eight hours' work.

ASSIST IN ACCUMULATING.

The workers in the New Era Union will be required to assist in accumulating as much wealth as possible by the Union, to enable it to increase its opportunities to other workers, and also to provide its members with every possible advantage that accumulated wealth can give. Hence, each person working for the New Era Union will be required to purchase a membership in the New Era Union.

The memberships will cost the amount that each member would earn in 300 working days in the degree they are qualified to work to the best advantage, and if

they have no money or assets needed by the New Era Union when they go into it, they will be required to invest one fourth of their income until it is paid for.

The investment for memberships will be made in the first mortgage bonds of the New Era Union, bearing 6 per cent. annually, interest payable in gold in twenty five years, so that each member will receive back for themselves or their heirs all that their membership costs, with 6 per cent. interest.

To enable the New Era Union to maintain this system of compensation, regardless of the wages paid by competitive companies, the members will be paid in checks that must be redeemed by the New Era Union for everything needed by the member, any surplus not required for immediate use to be invested in the bonds payable in gold, that is really equivalent to the members being paid in full in gold, except that the checks require that each member purchase the supplies produced by other members on the same basis of compensation.

The members of each degree will belong to councils, to meet at stated times for conference and enactment of needed measures, subject to the approval of the next highest council, and the board of directors elected by the stockholders.

As soon as possible the New Era Union can secure promising gold mines and put its members at work producing as large an amount of gold as possible. Also a coal mining department, for mining coal on a large scale. Also a building department, to build homes, factories and public buildings. Also all kinds of factories to produce everything needed by the members.

Mr. Caryl will endeavor to enlist interest among Colorado people during the next three weeks, and if he has a certain amount of encouragement from Colorado people, he feels that the plan will take readily, and he may be enabled to enlist capital without much trouble.

Monday, September 13, 1897, the *Rocky Mountain News* published the following

NEW ERA IDEA TAKES WELL.

ORIGINATOR OF THE PLAN IS FLOODED WITH LETTERS OF APPROVAL. LABOR LEADERS IN PARTICULAR SPEAK IN THE MOST APPROVING TERMS TO CARRY OUT THE PROJECT. C. W. CARYL, WHO ORIGINATED THE IDEA, NOW PROPOSES TO BUILD A MODEL CITY TO BE CALLED NEW ERA."

The New Era Union, as developed and explained by Charles W. Caryl, of this city, is attracting the attention of labor advocates and persons of philanthropic mind all over the country. Although the plans of the Denver man were announced less than ten days ago, he is in receipt of communications from the most distant parts of the United States, in which the liveliest interest is evinced in the ideas which he advances.

Mr. Caryl yesterday received a letter from B. O. Flower, founder of the *Arena*, and one of the brightest reformers of the century, in which Mr. Flower approves of the plan and urges its immediate consideration by all friends of humanity. C. B. Russell, president of the Tacknakers' Protective Union of the United States and Canada, with headquarters in Hanover, Mass., writes for full details concerning the movement, and says it is a rational idea, which meets his hearty approval. The mail of Mr. Caryl increases in weight every day. His time is wholly occupied in replying to letters and in putting the finishing touches on a book which he proposes to issue within the next month, which will exemplify the advanced position he has taken for ameliorating the ills of mankind.

"Have read of your proposed scheme," writes William Barratt, of Chicago. "Debs' colonization plan is untenable. Yours, I think, hits the nail on the head."

B. O. FLOWER LIKES THE PLAN

Mr. Flower says: "I think your plan such an admirable one that it ought to be taken hold of by organized labor everywhere in such a manner as to make labor

independent. The terrible oppression of the present time and the absolute lack of all sense or regard for law and justice, as seen in the injunctions against free speech and free access to the highways, ought to be sufficient to awaken every man, woman and child in the country to the fact that something must be done and done quickly, or this nation will become more certainly the home of despotism than Russia."

"It is a matter which I have had under consideration for a long time in connection with our state," says President Russell of the Tackmakers Union. "I have no doubt this branch of productive industry can be added with profit to your enterprise. I am convinced that your idea is capable of vast possibilities."

"Unions as now constituted have seen their day," writes Charles T. Hilton, a foundry man of Chicago, who says he understands the manufacturing of machinery and is familiar with mines of Colorado. "I have belonged to unions and know their inner workings. If to strike, starve and wait for what? If you will get your plan well before the public I feel that it will succeed."

CARYL'S UNOBTRUSIVE LIFE.

The originator of the remarkable enterprise which promises to receive the careful attention of thinking people in the United States, has been pursuing the quiet life in Denver for four years past that he is now known outside of a small circle of friends and a few business men with whom he came in contact. About the time of the panic Mr. Caryl came to Denver to start life over again. He had been successful in a marked degree in starting a movement for the introduction of northern capital into the region of Chattanooga, but the Barings' failure and the financial depression following, convinced him that something was wrong in the financial and business conditions of the world. A subsequent experience as a student in the slums of one of the large eastern cities convinced Mr. Caryl that an alarming state of affairs was approaching, and his studies of social and government problems have convinced him still further of the importance of prompt action if serious troubles are to be averted. He is an advocate of peace, and he is impressed by the belief that there is a method by which capital and labor can be brought ami-

cably together, each operating to the real advantage of the other.

"I have talked with many wealthy men," said Mr. Caryl yesterday, "and I find that they are heartily sick of strikes, arbitration, disturbances and uncertainties in the business world. I fully believe many of the men of wealth will hasten to greet any reasonable movement which aims to do away with constant friction and to deal with strict justice to the capitalist and the humblest laborer. I have spent years developing the plan of the New Era Union, and I believe it comes nearer to solving the existing troubles in the labor world than any other plan which has been advanced."

PLAN HAS LONG BEEN CONSIDERED

Mr. Caryl says the ideas which he has put into tangible form have been in his mind a long time, but he patiently waited until he could become financially independent before bringing them forward. He has been successful in organizing and operating a large mining company, with over 100 properties in Boulder county, Cripple Creek and elsewhere, and within three years has made money enough to place himself in the position of independence he desired. He is now ready to invite co-operation in the organization of the New Era Union, plans of which were announced in detail in the issue of *The News* of September 3.

The idea of the New Era Union is to provide employment for eight hours a day under the most favorable conditions, to all classes of honorable mental and physical labor. To attain this object and to commemorate the close of the century, it is proposed to attempt to build a model city to be known as "New Era." In this city it is proposed by the projector to maintain a permanent world's exposition and emporium, and the most complete educational, industrial and amusement systems of which the world has any knowledge. The industries are to be carried on in model factories and work rooms under the best conditions possible. The members of the New Era Union will be organized into degrees and departments according to their ability and usefulness. In order to secure working capital, the directors of the Union will be empowered to issue general mortgage bonds. The scale of salary, ranging from $2 upwards per day, according to the class in which the em-

ployé is placed, is such that the projectors think it will attract the right sort of talent to the places where talent is required. Each class of workers will be represented by a council chosen by itself, and the veto of the Supreme Trustee, the highest officer of the Union, can be set aside only by an appeal to a general vote of all the members of the Union. Members are pledged to take no part in strikes, and to obey the local, state and national laws. "The object," remarked the founder of the order, "is to attain peace, happiness and prosperity on a basis of justice and reciprocity."

FROM NEW YORK JOURNAL

HERE'S A NEW UTOPIA.

MR. CARYL, OF DENVER, HAS A BOLD PLAN FOR A REAL PARADISE ON EARTH.

It is Utopia for which the tired old world and its tired people are sighing.

From age to age men have risen and drawn maps of human society as it should be—with wrong dethroned and justice done, with health and honesty and brotherly love continuing and universal happiness over all.

Here comes a Colorado man with a Utopia which is thoroughly up to date. He does not build as Plato and all the other dream builders have done—with abstract ideas.

This paradise on earth—the goodly place where everybody is to have everything he needs—is planned on a strictly business basis.

His account with the great problems over which mankind has stumbled is kept by double entry. In the whole story, as he tells it, there is the ring of hard metal and brick and stone. It is a plan made for a building age, and includes specifications which are minute to a degree.

The author of this comprehensive project is Charles W. Caryl, of Denver, president of The Gold Extraction, Mining and Supply Company.

To say that Mr. Caryl's plan is ambitious is putting it mildly. It is a practical taking up of humanity's whole problem, and a settling of it along lines which, as he traces them, are very reminiscent of all known socialism and all doctrines of unselfishness, but which are boldly drawn, and a view of the whole scheme, as he presents it, makes the world and its difficulties look particularly small and easy to be dealt with.

The mode of formulation which he has chosen is striking. He has cast his whole sociological and economic scheme into the mould of a book. To be sure, the manuscript makes 134 closely typewritten big pages of paper, but that implies a stupendous labor of condensation, when the magnitude of the subject is borne in mind.

In no way, perhaps, can so comprehensive a notion of his project be had as from the title page of the gigantic plan, for which he has secured the copyright protection.

THE NEW ERA

Introducing plans for a Grand New Era Model City, to be the Most

Complete, Wonderful and Grand Permanent Exposition and Emporium for the Entire World.

In addition to being the Grandest and Most Perfect Educational, Amusement, Industrial and Residence Model City of this World.

Also presenting the Plans for an Organization to be Called "The New Era Union,

That will Unite Under the Most Perfect System Possible All the Human Beings in the Entire World in the Course of Time

Who Desire that their Fellow man as well as Themselves Shall Enjoy the Most Perfect Peace, Happiness and Prosperity that is Possible Here on this Earth Under the Laws of Justice and Reciprocity, and who are Willing

To Do all in Their Power to Attain the Same.

This New Era Model City, which the play or the hero of it, T. A. Sutta proposes to found, is to have all the desirable things which cities do not have—model factories and work rooms, where everything used by human beings may be produced; magnificent model hotels, apartments, palaces, mansions and dwellings, parks, basins of water for boating and fishing, boulevards, conservatories, noiseless electric railroads, subways to answer all possible requirements for transportation. "Every reasonable desire of the human mind is to be provided for, together with profitable and congenial employment for those desiring the same."

This grand New Era Model City is to be the centre of the world for intelligence and refinement. All its heat and light and power are to be furnished by electricity and distributed on a cooperative plan.

The plans are arranged for a site of land only ten miles square, but the system is so perfect that in that area a population of from one to five millions is easily provided for.

The plan presents also, as a second feature of the New Era development, "The New Era Union," an organi-

ization which will unite under the most perfect system possible all the well meaning humans in the world. It is divided, like a Masonry, into degrees and divisions.

It is this careful division of the coöperative labor which is to make the management of the New Era Model City easy and efficacious. The General's degree includes the tip-top philanthropists and progressive humanitarians, in whose hands is to be the highest control. From that high plane the populace are graded down.

In stringing the plans for his model city and model people upon a plot, for the purpose of lively presentation, Mr. Caryl has not allowed himself to be hampered by lack of characters, and to lend an atmosphere of reality he has for the most part chosen characters of flesh and blood.

In the great rout of dramatis personæ are Teller, Wolcott and dozens more from Colorado, college professors, all the prominent women who have a leaning toward humanitarian work—Miss Willard, Mrs. Stanford, Miss Drexel, Miss Fair, Miss Adams, Miss Gould, who, the play bill says, "is a living proof of the truth that all things are for good, and who is using her part of the great wealth her father struggled so hard to create by doing all she can to help humanity."

Mrs. Green also comes in for praise. The list of good women is long. The president, his cabinet, the senators, the governors of states, reformers, capitalists, congressmen, grangers, Masons, men of all parties, Christian Endeavorers, newspaper owners, bankers, atheists—it is a strange jumble. Then there are foreigners—Lady Somerset, General Booth, Tolstoi, Camille Flammarion, Keir Hardie, W. T. Stead, John Most and Emma Goldman.

But there are type characters in the play—Mr. Railroad, Mr. Oil, Mr. Banker, Mr. Dude, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Vanderbilt and the little Vanderbilts, who, if you please, are depicted as paupers, and a Jewish rabbi, who is as white a man as ever was put into a play.

There is a character called Lillian, an opera singer, who lends herself in the most startling fashion to give color to the piece.

When the story opens a lot of miners are idling around a camp fire in the Rocky Mountains, waiting for Sutta and a party of experts to come and examine some mining property. These are valuable mines, and it is the plan of Sutta to sell or work them to furnish funds to found the Model City.

This Sutta is a remarkable man. He has a marvelous faculty for making money, but spends all his income on the poor. After the inspection of the mine he holds a meeting at a hotel in Denver, where local magnates come in and declare themselves in favor of the Model City.

The plot is made excuse for all the "talk" necessary to make clear as the play progresses all the features of Sutta's scheme as set forth in the argument. Mrs. Fowler says: "The culmination of the cycle, or age, is nearing, and there should be a monument to the development of the race, and a crowning nucleus for man's handiwork left to future generations as a proof of his evolution from past ages of confusion and chaos. The foundation of the new system of living should be laid."

One by one the characters are rung in. The author is kind to the Western persona, as a neighbor should be, but it is easy to say nice things of them all, as they all heartily endorse the New Era Model City. Sutta presents his model city scheme, and the meeting votes to help him put it through. It is decided that Sutta, in promotion of the great undertaking, shall go East to float his mining securities.

When the philanthropist journeys East, to tangle up with the powers of evil as embodied in bankers, oil kings, railroad magnates and politicians, the real action of the play begins. The rich railroad and bank men devise schemes to line Sutta's pockets with money and so keep him from antagonizing them by preaching his new theories. They find him at all points panoplied, and wherever he goes he has Mr. Stratton, of Colorado, with him as a friend and coadjutor.

At a dinner at the Millionaires' Club he gives evidence of his purity of principles. There are features of the dialogue in the dinner scene which are somewhat too virile for stage production, but the playwright is not a man who minces words when a moral lesson is at stake. The gay Lillian herself is at last won by Sutta's disinterested motives and gentlemanly ways. He and Stratton take their departure virtuously early from the Millionaires' Club, leaving behind them, in the breasts of the rich men, a great fear of the revolution which is about to be against riches, monopoly and all the overbearing forces which weigh upon the poor.

Then there is a scene in the slums of New York, in which a poor family named Vanderbilt is evicted, but

rescued from the streets through the aid of a Jewish rabbi and the philanthropic women, who establish the sufferers in one of their newly established "homes."

The closing scene of the story presents a monster meeting of philanthropists in Faneuil Hall, Boston, where splendid speeches are made by B. O. Flower, Miss Willard, Edward Bellamy, and finally by Sutta himself, who presents the full and detailed plan of his model city. Municipal machinery, finance, improvements, industrial and social establishment, amusement facilities and sanitary provisions—all are gone over. Then are unfolded the plans for building the town, with its great perpetual exposition buildings in the center, and the whole great arrangement in concentric circles about that middle point.

In these circles buildings and breathing spaces alternate, and all are constructed on a scale of Oriental magnificence. Everything is there, from storehouses to hanging flower gardens like those of Babylon.

He lays before them a complete city map, showing a place for habitation and exercise ground for every class, with farms and gardens to furnish supplies to the whole city.

There is a scale of prices for the various grades of dwellings. He submits a carefully devised financial scheme for running the city. He says: "Those who think this is impossible and only an idle dream only show their ignorance and lamentable lack of ambition. We were able to build and conduct the grandest world's exposition the world has ever known at an expense of about $40,000,000 for a brief period of six months, and any one who took the least trouble to learn the facts would realize how much better and easier the work could have been done had it been for permanent use."

Then the organization of the New Era Union is explained, the division of organizers, investors, councilors, etc., a scheme for the establishment of clubs to promote the cause and various methods of gathering money to get the New Model City under way.

NEW ERA.

CHAPTER I.

WALL STREET GOLD MINING CAMP, UP IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO.

A meeting is being held in the Wall Street Coliseum of all the people in the vicinity who are interested in the development of the gold resources of Wall Street Camp.

Harry S. Badger, who is superintendent for The Gold Extraction Mining and Supply Company, is appointed to take the chair. Norris C. Sprigg, one of the editors of the *Wall Street Gold Miner*, addresses the meeting and calls attention to the wonderful progress that has been made in Wall Street Camp in the past three months.

At that time there was scarcely a half dozen miners at work in that vicinity, while already there are now over one hundred, and so many promising gold-bearing lodes opened up that several thousand miners could be profitably employed if the necessary capital could be secured to put them to work. Henry Monell, T. J. Murray, John Teagarden, W. L. Davis, Capt. Allen, W. L. Beach, F. C. L. Sergeant, S. J. Cook and others, who are all practical mining men, with years of experience with the mining properties of this district, all testify to the fact that hundreds of gold-bearing veins exist in the district that would produce gold at a good profit if properly developed and operated.

They all agree that the low grade ores that have previously been ignored because of the lack of facilities to mine them economically, can now be mined at a profit because of the new railroad. The Colorado Northwestern Railroad is now being built as a result of the efforts of Mr. Leech, the promoter, and modern milling facilities are now provided by The Delano Milling Company and other new plants that have lately been erected at Boulder. They show that, with the improved facilities for

shipping and treating the ore, it can be mined and milled for $10 per ton, and that untold millions of tons exist in the hundreds of veins already opened up, while many new veins will be discovered that do not at present show on the surface.

As T. A. Sutta has been very active in developing Wall Street Camp, he is called upon to give his views as to how the necessary capital can be secured to continue to develop and operate the mines to the best possible advantage.

He said the problem was simple enough; if the miners who owned and knew how to operate the mines to the best advantage would show their faith in them by putting their mines and labor up as a basis for securing capital, and would guarantee 6 per cent. interest on the capital necessary before the miners received anything more than necessary expenses. This would cause capitalists to feel safe in investing their money, when they knew that the miners were taking their chances of making any profit from their mines and labor, after the capital had first received 6 per cent. annual interest.

Mr. Sutta stated that the only serious part of the problem in his mind was how the gold-bearing veins in the United States could all be developed and operated to the best possible advantage, and the output of gold be used to assist in securing the best possible conditions for the working people of the United States.

Mr. Sutta explained that the chief cause for failure at gold mining was because so many invested their money in gold mining companies that were only seeking to make money by selling stock, instead of doing any legitimate mining, and those who invested directly in a gold mine generally became discouraged because they did not make immense profits at once, and abandoned the mine frequently when they had already exposed ore that would pay a big profit if competent miners were employed to mine it, and modern facilities provided for milling it.

If the government of the United States would create a gold mining department, and employ the most experienced and skilful mining men that were available, to operate the gold mines of the United States by paying the owners of the mines a fair royalty on the ore, and provide the most economical and successful facilities for milling the ore, he believed that the output of gold in the United States could be increased at least $100,000,000 per year;

and then, if the government would use this gold to employ the unemployed working people of the United States in producing and manufacturing everything they needed for their own comfort and happiness, the present misery and poverty of the masses would soon be a thing of the past.

"I have given much thought to this matter," said Mr. Sutta, "and can see very clearly how we can induce the government to employ all the men and women of the United States who are willing to work to the best of their ability, if we go about it in a practical way.

"This government is founded on the principle that the will of the majority is the law of the land. Our present laws enable us to incorporate a company that will provide for the safe investment of capital by using first mortgage bonds that will be first lien on all the assets of the company, and that should not be payable before twenty five years, in order to give ample time to create assets that will readily enable the company to pay the bonds without impairing its resources.

"By organizing departments that will employ all the men and women in the United States who are willing to work to the best of their ability, and to require all to invest one-fourth of their earnings in its bonds up to a certain amount, the company will soon accumulate such large assets as will enable it to organize and operate as many industries as are necessary to provide its members with all that they can reasonably desire or utilize.

"The labor exchanges are already proving that this can be done, even though they are seriously handicapped by failing to provide ways in which they can secure capital, and also by not providing for a uniform system of compensation and authority.

"I think the labor exchange people already realize the need for broadening their work, and believe if a plan was submitted to them whereby they could do this, they would readily adopt it."

Mr. Badger said that he was very doubtful of the labor exchanges consenting to the issuing of bonds and paying interest, as they had decidedly expressed themselves against it. He also thought that the capitalists of the country would do all in their power to prevent the success of such an organization as Mr. Sutta proposed, as they would fear, in case it succeeds, that their investments in mining and other industries would be made unprofitable.

Mr. Sutta explained that there was no cause whatever for capitalists to fear their present investments would be impaired in any way. To the contrary, he explained that the policy of the company should be to render all present investments of every conceivable kind still more secure, by providing for the company to purchase all lands, buildings, factories, railroads, stores, and all other established forms of wealth, at their actual market value and paying for the same in the first mortgage bonds of the company, which, by paying them 6 per cent. interest in gold, would, in most cases, be more than their investments are paying them at present.

Mr. Beach thought that the enormous amount of interest that would have to be paid, if such large issues of bonds were made, would absorb all the profits of the workers, and their condition would soon be as bad, if not worse, than at present.

Mr. Sutta explained that this was also a mistaken view of the proposition. The people of the United States were able, when their resources and population were not one-half what they are at present, to put about two millions of their wealth producers in the field as soldiers to kill each other and destroy billions of dollars' worth of property, and even when this fearful waste of life and property was actually going on, the country was never so prosperous.

It is estimated that at present there are about one-fourth, or over five millions, of the would-be wealth producers of the United States now idle or unproductive, because of the lack of an opportunity to secure employment.

At an average production of wealth of $4 per day, these five million people, if put at work producing their own food, clothing, houses, and all other needed and desirable supplies, would produce $20,000,000 worth per day, over $6,500,000,000 per year, or $65,000,000,000 in ten years.

The total assessed value of all real and personal property of the entire United States, by the census of 1890, that included all lands, buildings, factories, railroads, stores, merchandise, money, bonds and everything else of value, was $25,473,173,418.

It is estimated by competent authorities that the actual market value of all these forms of wealth, existing in the United States in 1890, was about $65,000,000,000,

or no more than what the present unproductive people of the United States could produce in ten years if they were properly organized and put at work, with proper facilities to produce everything desired to the best advantage.

This would especially be true, now that modern inventions enable all kinds of work to be much more productive and valuable than at any time in the past.

Mr. Sergeant took the floor and gave a long talk about the injustice of not paying all the workers equally.

He said the man who had ability had received his gifts from a generous Creator, and he owed it to his fellow man less favored to help him by every means in his power, and that he was not entitled to any more benefits from his abilities than the man who could only do the crude common labor.

This caused Mr. Sutta to say that the same generous Creator that Mr. Sergeant referred to, required every human being who had ability and skill to be especially useful in organizing and directing their fellow man; inventing useful machines, teaching important truths, and rendering other desirable service above the average; should have facilities at hand to work to the best advantage, such as libraries, clerks, telephones, means to experiment, time to study, etc.; and that each should be as free as possible to secure what they needed for themselves, hence the compensation for the most useful workers should be as liberal as possible, to enable them to work to the best advantage.

The trouble with the present ways of living was that those specially gifted minds found the masses so eager to take all they could get of their services or abilities, without regard to any obligation to give in return, that they became selfish in self protection, and found it necessary to secure as much wealth as possible for themselves, in order to be able to accomplish what they desired.

If these specially gifted people found they could be liberally provided for for life by devoting all their ability to working for an organization that was working for the good of all, and enabled them to work to the best advantage, they would, in many cases, prefer to join it rather than have to be constantly fighting for their own interests.

As it is now, a man with executive ability makes many thousands, even millions, of dollars for himself by constantly seeking to make all that is possible for him

self, and, as a result, it is a constant warfare between him and those who work for him.

If these same men, who now make millions of dollars for themselves under such unfavorable conditions, could be induced to devote their energy and ability to an organization for the good of all, they could accomplish many times greater results, as all the workers of the organization would do all in their power to help them, rather than oppose them.

Take D. H. Moffat, president of The First National Bank of Denver, as an example. He came to Denver only a few years ago, a poor man. Now he is credited as being worth several millions of dollars.

To make this enormous wealth in so few years has required the executive ability of a general. He has put thousands of men at work, building and operating railroads, smelters, reduction works, water works, mines and many other enterprises, under a system where every one working for him was trying to get all that was possible for himself, and in the most of cases give as little as possible in return. If the executive ability of Mr. Moffat was directed to the purpose of giving every man and woman in Colorado employment under the most favorable condition possible, and he was sure he would be liberally provided for for life in return, I am sure that within a few years' time there would be no need for a man or woman in Colorado to be idle for want of a chance to work.

Still, these very working people that he now compels to work for him by his executive ability, and thus help him to make millions of dollars, would nearly all make a terrible howl if Mr. Moffat should seek to work for their benefit and only ask $100 per day for his services.

The working people have got to learn that brains are many times more valuable than brawn or beef. A delicate man, without the physical strength to work at manual labor one hour a day without being prostrated, may go into his library and laboratory and produce an invention or discover a chemical secret that would get better results with a few hours' work than now requires the labor of thousands.

Take the work of Edison, as an example—as a result of his devoting his attention to inventing, instead of continuing as a telegraph operator. His inventions are do

ing better work than millions of men could do in moving machinery and cars, and speeding messages over the world, and all this time, while laboring to bless mankind with his inventions, he has had to scheme and fight desperate battles with those who would take every dollar and power to work to advantage away from him, and leave him stranded, if he would let them. No one can enjoy the wonderful inventions to reduce the physical labor of human beings and minister to their comfort and delight, that he is still capable of producing, if the resources of the United States government were back of him, as they should be, guaranteeing him liberal compensation for life for himself, with every possible resource at his command to use to the best advantage for the good of all.

You have an illustration right before you on a small scale. Mr. Caryl spent several years in the slums of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, trying to help those who needed help. In order to be free to work for others, he refused to engage in any work merely to make money for himself, and was, as a result, without the means even to pay his own expenses. Finding that he could not help others, he was practically helpless himself, and, in order to help those he wanted to help by not first providing for his own needs, he dropped his philanthropic work and devoted himself to gold mining, as the only industry in which he could hope to get rich at once, without competing with enterprises already established.

As a result of his energy and ability, in one year he formed Wall Street Camps and he has organized and is [illegible] companies at mines over one hundred gold [illegible] properties in this country alone, besides good [illegible] Colorado, New Mexico and California, that [illegible] produce many millions of dollars a year, when [illegible] developed and operated.

[illegible] that it is his desire to operate as many of [illegible] possible and use the profits to realize the [illegible] possible for those who do the work. [illegible] to operate more mines I am he can [illegible] attention to employing others, what [illegible] If the employes men at three pay, they are [illegible] getting their wages, and may throw [illegible] thousands of dollars on the dump as waste [illegible] take the trouble to test it and carefully [illegible] possible contain gold.

There are a number of instances in the country where men have come here and spent immense sums of money developing mines and when rich deposits of free gold were found the men would put the gold in their pocket and let the claim fail, while others have covered over rich ore deposits so that the owner would not know of their existence, with the hope that later they could come in for themselves. This can only be overcome by making the miners interested in the profits from the work.

I tell you my friends I have given this question much thought, how better conditions could be realized for all, and I am sure there is no other way than to organize a big concern that will give employment to every man and woman who is capable of doing any useful service. Fix a scale of compensation that will be just for all according to the value of their services, with equal opportunities for each member to become still more useful to the good of all, and liberal compensation for those who are injured. It would be possible to surround each of its members with comforts and luxuries that are now only to be enjoyed by the few.

Take the one industry of gold mining in the Mount Sutta. The output of gold in the district has increased from $8,000,000 in 1897, to $30,000,000 in 1907, and mining experts say it will double in the next ten years. If this is possible under the present [illegible] system, with thousands of [illegible] to exist living idle [illegible] also idle for lack of capital, [illegible] that with an organization [illegible] in sufficient amount, and a system of [illegible] would literally swarm with [illegible] of the metalliferous ones, [illegible] United States could be increased [illegible] year beyond its present output. [illegible] redeem bonds to be issued [illegible] purpose of starting every [illegible] its members, and exchanging [illegible] basis of compensation for [illegible] build their own houses, [illegible] other supplies, [illegible] desirable kind it would seem [illegible] problem of the United States. [illegible] Sutta how he would start [illegible]

plan he would suggest to operate it upon. Mr. Sutta replied that he would call it the New Era Union, as it would indeed soon realize a new era of happiness and prosperity for all who would obey the law, that in union there is strength.

Each man and woman joining the Union would be examined by the civil service department as to their ability to be useful and put at work at that kind of service they would be most competent to succeed at. To provide for authority and system, as well as not to conflict with present laws, the organization would be incorporated and the stock placed in the hands of trustees, who could be depended upon to elect a board of directors who could be depended upon to be faithful to their duties and competent to execute the work required of them.

To enable the members to legislate for themselves, each degree of members would belong to a council for its respective degree, and enact such laws for their own government as the majority would decide upon, subject to the approval of a majority of the higher councils and executive officers, to preserve uniformity and solidity among all the members of the New Era Union.

To prevent the abuse of the power necessarily given to the highest executive of the organization, as without a central final authority there would always be friction and confusion, the New Era Union would adopt the plan, by which any of the members in good standing of the New Era Union would have the right to appeal from any act of the chief executive, and a majority of all members voting for or against an act appealed from would be final, so that the majority of the New Era Union would really govern its affairs.

As gold is the measure of value of all wealth all over the world, and will purchase land, buildings, supplies, machinery, etc., much quicker and to better advantage to begin with, then these necessary things could be produced, I would have the New Era Union issue bonds, secured by first lien on all its assets, payable in gold, at a time, say twenty five years hence or longer, when it would be sure to have produced whatever gold was necessary to pay these bonds. With a gold mining department to produce its own gold, they could redeem these bonds and stop the interest as fast as possible. With a sufficient rate of interest to induce capitalists to invest in these bonds, rather than to leave so many

hundreds of millions of dollars lying idle, as at present, the members of the New Era Union could use the proceeds of them to purchase land and supplies and start all kinds of industries, to be operated by themselves.

They could at once begin the erection of a grand model city, to contain a permanent world's exposition and emporium, to commemorate the close of this century, by far the most important in the history of this world, especially to Americans. They could there show the highest degree of art, science and skill in every useful industry to the best advantage, with the industries all in operation by themselves, producing everything desired for their own comfort and prosperity.

It would be far easier to organize the work and carry it on successfully, to the extent that every man and woman in the United States could have an opportunity to earn their own living, under the most favorable conditions possible, than it would be to organize an army of far less numbers.

The day for fighting has gone by. The masses of the people are sufficiently enlightened to know that, by going to war, they only kill each other and destroy wealth that they must go to work again and replace.

The military system and titles of the United States army should be used by the New Era Union, and the battle should be waged fiercely, by all members to abolish poverty and enforced idleness, and attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all its members on a basis of justice and reciprocity.

I have decided, said Mr. Sutta, that the time is ripe to begin this work, and am going to Denver for the purpose of calling a meeting of the leading business men, and endeavor to get them to help get this work started.

All those present said they thought that the plans suggested by Mr. Sutta were decidedly desirable and practical, and that they hoped he would succeed, and wis'ed him God speed in his work of getting them carried out.

CHAPTER II.

A MEETING HAS BEEN CALLED BY T. A. SUTTA FOR THOSE INTERESTED, TO CONSIDER WAYS AND MEANS TO GET THE PLANS FOR THE NEW ERA MODEL CITY AND NEW ERA UNION BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE PARLORS OF THE BROWN PALACE HOTEL, DENVER, COLO. PRESENT: SERGEANT, STEWART, RIPLEY, BOTTOM, JOHNSON, MC GAFFEY AND BEYER, STANDING AND CONVERSING.

SERGEANT. I understand, gentlemen, that you are very much interested in Mr. Sutta's plans for a model city?

BEYER. I can not understand how any one could not be. They seem to me to so completely provide the opportunity for all who desire to secure comfortable homes and congenial, profitable employment, that every one who wants the people to be prosperous and happy should be interested in them.

STEWART. I am anxious to have Mr. Sutta succeed because he works so hard and without any consideration for his own interests. I know that he has refused tempting propositions to give his time and wonderful energy to other lines of work, but he refuses to consider anything that is not directly for the benefit of humanity.

SERGEANT. I have found from my own experience that kind of work does not pay the originators of it. I wonder how Mr. Sutta has managed to live while engaged at it.

RIPLEY. That is the smallest part of Mr. Sutta's troubles. He can adjust himself to any condition, and can always make all the money he wants whenever he makes up his mind to give his attention to it.

BOTTOM. Now that he is ready to go before the public with his plans for the Model City, he will need a great deal of money; that is why I hope this meeting will be a success in securing help.

JOHNSON. Mr. Sutta has sold several gold mines lately and made a large sum of money, and that is why he

is now ready to do all in his power to help the people to become self-supporting.

McGAFFEY. I want to see the plans of Mr. Sutta carried out, as they are the nearest to realizing the ideals and principles of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and other fraternal orders, of anything I have ever heard of, and I believe they will help to carry them out.

Messrs. Wm. and R. More, Busby, Powell and Ingersoll enter.

SERGEANT. Hello, gentlemen; so you are interested in the big scheme also, are you?

BUSBY. The bigger the better for me. I am getting tired of this stagnation in business; I want something big to wake things up.

INGERSOLL. Same here. Every one is waiting for something to occur to start up business and make things lively again, and this big scheme of Mr. Sutta's is the only thing that I know of that will do it. It is a terribly big thing to think of, and when I first heard of it I thought it would take about a hundred years to accomplish, but I see Mr. Sutta is moving right straight along, fully confident that his plans for the New Era Union and the grand Model City will be carried out in the near future. He is a hustler and the only man in the world that I know of that can make it possible to accomplish such wonderful results.

R. MORE. I don't believe you understand the wonderful power of thought, Mr. Ingersoll. The idea of the World's Columbian Exposition had to first enter the mind of one man, then two, then four and so on, until, in spite of the severe opposition from a number of the very men who afterwards helped to make it a success, it was possible to load up a special train in Chicago with the leading millionaires of the city and send them on to Washington and raise $5,000,000 within a few hours, in addition to a previous $5,000,000 to secure its location at Chicago instead of New York. Again we see it illustrated in our case here to night. Because Mr. Sutta insists that the grand New Era Model City is possible and practical, and goes right ahead to accomplish it, already quite a number are discussing it, and every one admits the desirability of the Model City and New Era Union; they will also see how possible it is when they find out how won-

derfully complete Mr. Sutta's plans are. We are living in the age of big things, and the world needs and must have this Grand New Era Model City.

Enter Mrs. Prof. O. S. Fowler. She is greeted by the gentlemen, as they are all acquainted.

POWELL. I am glad to see you here, Mrs. Fowler. Then you are interested in this big Model City also?

MRS. FOWLER. Yes, of course I am. I feel that it is so important that Mr. Sutta's plans should be carried out that I was very glad to come here.

STEWART. Have you studied the plans carefully, Mrs. Fowler?

MRS. FOWLER. Yes, Mr. Sutta has read them over to me, and I fully believe that such a grand enterprise as this New Era Model City is what the world needs to wake the people up out of the stagnation and selfishness they are getting into. People are not acquainted with themselves. They have no idea what they can accomplish because they do not try to do anything outside of their dull routine every-day life. The world needs this Grand Model City as an example and inspiration to mortals to improve and develop their higher faculties. The most of the people are living solely on the animal plane merely to gratify their selfish animal desires, no matter how rich or so-called refined they may be, and they will never improve until they desire something higher and better than they now have. The Grand New Era Model City will be sure to arouse that desire in every progressive, ambitious person in the world. The culmination of the cycle or age is nearing, and there should be a monument to the development of the race, and a crowning nucleus for man's handiwork left to future generations as a proof of his evolution from the past ages of confusion and chaos. In no way can this be accomplished more fully, and perpetuated with more honor, and utilize and lay the foundation for future developments, than by building the ideal and typical city of the New Era. Equipped with all the inventive genius of every occupation and branch of industry, this city should be fashioned and moulded by the highest conception of the progressive human mind. Under such environments the higher and better nature of man would unfold into the fullness of his accumulated involuntary growth, until the soul would rise triumphant above the crude animal human into the well-rounded

human being, preparatory to the budding and blossoming of the soul for its highest goal, which now lies masked by the environments of perplexities and annoyances in all the present walks of life. The want of order and system to economize time and physical energies has robbed man of his inherent capacities to a marked degree. The age has now come for a compilation and culmination of all the highest and best physical and mental activities. The foundation of the New System of living should be laid. Humanity demands it for the good of all. Man must be up and doing to keep up to the requirements which press themselves upon him with the evolution of the time and cycle. I say, let man give proof to the world of his superiority in order and system by perpetuating his handiwork in this memorial city, hoping the acts of his future life will be in accordance with the attributes of the Master Builder of the Universal All.

Mesdames Fox, Scott-Saxton, Hulings and Conine enter, and are greeted all around.

MRS. FOWLER. Good evening, ladies; are you going to help build the big Model City?

MRS. FOX. Yes, anything to attain happiness and prosperity for those who have to work so hard and who barely manage to exist in return for their labor.

MRS. SCOTT-SAXTON. For my part, I have come to the conclusion that if some grand opportunity like the building of this New Era Model City will afford, is not undertaken soon, we will see the people become desperate and resort to a violent revolution. I am for the Model City instead of the violent revolution with all my heart and soul.

MRS. HULINGS. Well, you all know where I stand. I have been working for years to try and help realize the Father's Kingdom on Earth, and I am on hand at any time or place to do anything in my power to help attain it. I think this Grand New Era Model City, as planned by Mr. Sutta, to be by far the most important work, that should appeal to every soul on this earth who has ever prayed, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven;" that is, if they were sincere when they prayed. Of course, most people do not mean their prayers. They don't know who they are praying to any more than though they were praying to empty space. The worst of it is, the most of people don't pretend to know

anything about the Creator, until some one who has really studied and learned something about the All Highest comes along and tries to tell them. Then they get fighting mad at once and call them infidels, blasphemers, free thinkers, cranks and all other pet names they can think of, because they don't agree with their own narrow, bigoted beliefs. Oh, I am so tired of this stupid hypocritical existence. Why can't we live in earnest and for a purpose higher than to gratify our own selfish animal desires?

STEWART. The reason I hope to see this Grand New Era Model City fully realized is because I believe Mr. Sutta is capable of accomplishing anything he undertakes, I don't care how large or apparently impossible. In fact, the only reason why he is not making a fortune every year is because he will not waste his time with small things, as he calls even ordinary large enterprises. Since I have learned what a grand woman his mother was, I am not surprised so much at Mr. Sutta's wonderful ability and energy.

RIPLEY. His mother is living, is she not?

STEWART. No, she died last summer. Mr. Sutta handed me a copy of the *Leader*, the People's party paper of her home at Portland, Ore., with an editorial about her active work for reform, and stating that she gave her life to helping humanity. I have it with me, if any of you care to read it.

MRS. FOWLER. Please read it out loud, so that we can all hear it. We are early, and there may be time before the meeting.

(Mr. Stewart takes paper out of his pocket and reads:)

"Died, at her home in this city, July 18, 1895, Mrs. Delia Stuart Sutta. Age 55. It is with the deepest sorrow that we announce the early demise of this grand and noble woman. In her death the cause of reform in this city and state has lost one of its most beloved and best workers. In fact, her death was undoubtedly due to overwork in the cause of humanity, and it can be truthfully said of her that she gave her life to the oppressed of the earth. Mrs. Sutta was born in Rockland, Maine, and removed to California in 1857. In the various charitable and intellectual societies with which she was identified,

she was a leader. Her broad views, her liberal conception of right and wrong, and her untiring zeal never failed to enthuse her associates and win their admiration. The societies to which she became most attached were the Academy of Socialism, of which she held the position of Secretary and Treasurer; the Ladies' Auxiliary to the First Secular Church. For the third time she was elected Secretary of the Christian Union Society, a branch organization of the Unitarian Church, which position she held at the time of her death. Also was very active as a member of the Knights of Labor and People's party, and was especially interested in trying to improve the condition of the working people. She took a deep interest in the Lyceum work and general discussions in the First Spiritual Society, and among these people counted many of her warmest friends. Her religious views may be said to be agnostic, as she did not become a member of any church, although she fully accepted the truths of the Bible, and got most of her inspiration from the example and teachings of Jesus. She was to be found working wherever her services would aid in the uplifting and advancement of men and women. With the many floral tributes were the following touching memorials:

"'A token of appreciation and esteem to the memory of Delia Stuart Sutta, worthy sister in the Portland Academy of Socialism. By living in accord with the principles of this society, Justice, Equity, Fraternity, Sister Sutta won for herself an eternal resting place in the hearts of all who knew her. A friend of the oppressed, a gentle dispenser of love and charity, and a councilor of truth and justice, the world is better for her having lived. Rest, sister, rest in peace, and a grateful people will one day honor you by practicing the precepts you so nobly advocated.' Also: 'A tribute of love to the memory of Delia Stuart Sutta, beloved sister in the Woman's Auxiliary of the First Secular Church. A true life fraught with deeds of kindness and acts of charity, benevolence and love, needs no monument of stone to insure remembrance. It lives forever in the hearts and minds of those whose lives she blest.' The beautiful floral tributes placed upon her coffin by the various societies were touching memorials of the high esteem in which she was held, and were emblematic of the pure and useful life she lived. Mrs. Sutta has passed from our mortal sight, but her kind words and noble deeds will live forever."

MRS. FOWLER. It seems sad that a woman who could do so much good in the world should die so young.

STEWART. Mr. Sutta says the statement of the editor of this paper, that her death is due to overwork for the cause of humanity, is fully confirmed by letters he has received from her friends. An examination showed no vital organ diseased; her death resulted from the wearing out of her nerves and strength by trying to carry the sufferings of the world on her shoulders, and not having enough help to bear the burden, as some of her friends expressed it. At a subsequent memorial meeting in the G. A. R. Hall in Portland, to pay tribute to her memory, her friends spoke of her as one whose heart was constantly bleeding for humanity. From my experience with Mr. Sutta, he is the counterpart of his mother, only intensified many times, for he dares to determine to accomplish that which most earnest natures would only hope for in the dim future.

Enter ex-Governor Waite and Mr. Edbrooke, who greet those present, the most of whom have now taken seats.

WAITE (to Edbrooke). I understand that you are at work drawing the plans for the Grand New Era Model City?

EDBROOKE. Yes, I told Mr. Sutta I should be glad to help him all I could, and he asked me to prepare a plat of the Model City as he has planned it.

Enter Gov. Adams, ex-Gov. McIntire, Senators Wolcott and Teller, and J. J. Hagerman, who bow to those present.

WAITE. I must say, gentlemen, this is encouraging to see so many of you Republicans here. If you are sincere in being willing to help build this Grand New Era Model City on the coöperative system of the New Era Union, as proposed by Mr. Sutta, the occupation of the reformers will soon be gone.

ADAMS. You know, Mr. Waite, that I am anxious to do all I can to help develop the resources of Colorado, and if this Grand New Era Model City is built, it will afford a market for large quantities of our iron, marble, granite and other building material and resources, and who knows but that we may secure its location for Colorado?

TELLER. There is one thing sure, there is no finer location in the world for such a Grand Model City than here in Colorado. We have almost every kind of material and production in our State that will be needed to build and maintain such a city, and there certainly could not be a finer climate found anywhere in the world.

WOLCOTT. Yes, Colorado is the ideal place for this Grand New Era Model City, and it should be built here by all means.

HAGERMAN. I am in favor of going ahead and building it here in Colorado, whether the people of the United States will help us or not. The resources of our State could build and maintain several such model cities as Mr. Sutta proposes and then they would hardly be touched, while down in the beautiful Pecos valley of New Mexico, where we have lately spent over $4,000,000 in putting in an irrigation plant, the population of the entire United States could be maintained in comfort.

Enter Hill, Moffat, Brown, Gurley, Sheedy, Kountz, Howbert, Routt and Fisk. Nearly all have taken seats and are engaged in conversation between themselves.

WAITE. Well, well, this is too good to be true—to see you conservative rich capitalists coming out to a meeting like this. I will not be surprised to hear that you have all turned Populists, if you really want to help the working people of the country secure homes in such a grand place as the New Era Model City will be.

HILL. You must not think that the Populists are the only friends of the people, Mr. Waite. I think the Republicans are doing all they possibly can for the working people. You can not go faster than the people will follow, if you want to accomplish anything requiring a vote of the majority of the people. When I was in the United States Senate I worked hard to have a bill passed providing for the government to build and operate a postal telegraph, and was defeated for reëlection because the people did not appreciate the advantage of the proposed act.

MOFFAT. Yes, Mr. Waite, you will find out some day, if you have not already, that the masses of the so-called working people, although I and most every other business man works harder than any of them, are their own worst enemies. I am sure you worked hard enough

for them, and then they turned around and abused you and defeated you for reelection.

Several other prominent ladies and gentlemen of Denver enter, and are soon joined by Stratton, Campion, McLean, Reed and Sutta. All take seats except Sutta, who stands and faces those present, and says:

"I am very much pleased, ladies and gentlemen, to see so many of you present on such short notice as I gave you. You have been invited here to consider ways and means to help get the plans and ideas for the New Era Model City before the people of the United States. I have already tried to get those present interested in these plans by personal visits and reading portions to those of you who would spare the time, but that plan is altogether too slow, and I should be glad to hear any suggestions for a better one from any of you. I do not think it is necessary to consider the question whether the carrying out of these plans is desirable or not. Those who care to discuss that question can do so when I am not present. I have no time to waste in any such discussion. I will first call on Mr. Edbrooke to say a few words as to what he thinks of the plans I have suggested. When the New Era Model City is built, I hope the residents will be grateful to Mr. Edbrooke as the first one to give me any substantial help in realizing them. Although he is a very busy man, and I was a perfect stranger to him when I first called, still, after giving him a rough outline of the proposed Model City in less than half an hour, he agreed to assist me all he could, and is now preparing preliminary outlines of the plan for laying out the city. I am also grateful for the help and encouragement that Mrs. Fowler and others present have given me, which was especially valuable at the time, for I will confess that it required a good deal of courage to seriously decide to go ahead and carry out this enterprise, when nearly every one at first would either laugh at or ridicule the idea of its being possible. I know there are thousands of just such grand souls in the United States as these ladies and gentlemen, who are eager and ready to go to work in earnest to help in every way in their power, and when they are all united and organized into the different degrees of the New Era Union they will be such a tremendous power as to overcome every possible obstacle that will arise, and cause the

New Era Model City to be built in such a short time as to be the wonder of the world for centuries to come. I consider Mr. Edbrooke's opinion very valuable, for he is, as you all know, one of the leading architects and builders of the great West. He built this grand and beautiful Brown Palace Hotel, which we are now in, as well as many other of the finest and largest buildings of Denver and other cities. Will you kindly favor us, Mr. Edbrooke, with a few words as to what you think of the Model City."

EDBROOKE. I have carefully considered the plans suggested by Mr. Sutta for the New Era Model City, and, to be brief, I will say that I am sure they are not alone practical and possible in every way, but absolutely necessary and inevitable, in order to utilize the enormous amount of genius, skill and resources in our country, which is now going to waste or doing no practical good. The grandest part of this New Era Model City is perhaps beyond the capacity of most people to appreciate, unless they have been extensive builders. The idea of planning a Grand Model City and have the plans all complete before the work of building is begun, insuring all parts being used to the best advantage, will be the means of saving so much labor and expense that this Model City, to accommodate over one million population, could be built at less than half the expense necessary under our present haphazard methods. There will be no tearing down of old buildings, digging up of streets after they have been paved, or any other of the expensive and tedious work now necessary in our present cities, while the delightful arrangement of the public buildings and residences in circles from the centre, in order to utilize all to the best possible advantage, is the grandest idea ever presented to the world that I know of. Of course, it is a gigantic and stupendous work to carry out these plans, and I fear would only remain a dream or ideal to be longed for, for many years to come, if it was not for the tremendous energy and faith that Mr. Sutta puts in this work. He simply will not consider delay or defeat, and when we all know that there are resources in this country that would build and maintain one hundred such Model Cities as Mr. Sutta proposes, and sufficient idle labor to build such a city every three years, by the system of the New Era Union, I say by all means

let us do all we can to help Mr. Sutta, instead of allowing him to wear himself out and break down for the lack of proper help. I consider the New Era Union, as planned by Mr. Sutta, is more important than the Model City, for it seems to me to be the only way to avoid the killing, terrible competition that is forcing labor to work for a bare living.

SUTTA. In talking with the most of you about the many new wonderful inventions that would be utilized in the Grand New Era Model City, I have spoken of a new motor that will furnish all power to produce light, heat and power, by electricity, at less cost than water can be supplied for, and without the use of any fuel whatever. We are favored by having present with us this evening the gentleman who is the inventor of this wonderful new discovery, and I will ask him to favor us with a few words. Mr. McLean, ladies and gentlemen.

McLEAN. It is very encouraging, ladies and gentlemen, to see so many here to-night, who are the most prominent and influential citizens of our state. The great trouble every one has to contend with who has any new idea to present, especially if it is such a radical change from anything that has ever been done before, as the work Mr. Sutta and I are engaged in, is to find people with influence and means to interest themselves in helping to realize them. We know that nearly every inventor of every grand and useful invention that has proven a blessing to all mankind has had to endure poverty and in many cases persecution and abuse before he succeeds.

I wish to express my profound respect for Mr. Sutta and feebly thank him for his words of encouragement and appreciation of what he is pleased to term my wonderful discovery of the subtle power inherent in the atmosphere. I can readily see how a great mind like Mr. Sutta's spurns everything but the highest and best methods for the furthering of the greatest undertakings for the uplifting of mankind yet formulated by mortal mind, viz., the building of the New Era City, so grandly sketched in the plans of the New Era Union. So complete and perfect do they seem that were I permitted to use an expression deemed by some irreverent, I would say in the words of the Revelator: "Behold the New Jerusalem, come down from God out of the heavens."

But as there is no one so elegantly fitted to describe this truly Holy city as its founder and projector, I must leave that then for his inspired lips, and proceed to give you in as few words as possible a concept of my humble endeavor to add to the sum of human happiness through the agency of a power, which, strange as it may seem, has till now eluded discovery and utilization in anything but the crudest and most primitive methods.

All the great inventions and discoveries of the past have been the result of some simple incident, which arrested the thought of some one wise or patient enough to trace it to its primal source, and which to the common observer was but a chance happening. Franklin flying the kite had doubtless glimpses of the practical utilization of the electric spark thus evoked from the simplest of all experiments. Sir Isaac Newton, by the fall of an apple, realized the great law so simply and practically demonstrated. Elias Howe, seeing the weary stitch of his patient wife, was lead to give the world the sewing machine. James Watt, with the tipping kettle lid, got an idea of incalculable benefit to the industrial world, and marvelous as his discovery of steam was, yet improvements have been steadily made up to the present time. It seems as if the limit in that direction is attained, and therefore it devolves on some one to discover some great natural force to supercede it. The trend of the human mind in its search for power with which to propel the various mechanisms devised for the purpose of lightening the burdens of man, shortening the time required to pass from one place to another, and so valuable in facilitating the commerce of the world, has been confined almost entirely to the methods of producing steam by fire and water.

True, of late years, the lightning taken from the clouds by Franklin has been harnessed and made to perform the labor of millions of men, and it will be of still greater benefit to mankind. My experience impels me to say that greater force is in the atmosphere. It is ever around us ready for our use, and without it life would cease. The grass, the trees, the flowers, the birds, and every living creature upon the face of the earth, or in the water beneath—would instantly perish. Yea, without it the sun, the earth, the moon and all the planets would fall in utter confusion, and all would end in

chaos. This element so essential is the air we breathe. Well has the poet said:

God moves in mysterious ways,
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the angry storm.

Here is an element which, when calm and serene, is so gentle that its power is not felt by even the suckling babe. Disturb its tranquillity to a certain extent and you raise a tempest. Go further, and the mighty cyclone, carrying death and destruction in its path, is upon you. It is the power that holds in space vast planets and sends them in their course around one common centre. It is ever ready and quick to perform its work. To adapt this element, so universal and yet so potent, to the wants of my fellow man has been the work of the best years of my life. It is something over five years ago I was attracted to the incalculable amount of energy (reaching almost unlimited power) displayed in the cyclone, caused by the coalescence of atmospheric currents, by which a vacuum is formed, which, for a time and until the causes that set it in motion are exhausted, simply proves irresistible. The question was how to produce the same condition and at the same time continuous, converting the energy direct into rotary motion. So now, after many years of scientific study and research, I make the bold claim to harness the energy of the cyclone, making it perfectly obedient to the will of the operator, displacing at a bound all other methods of power production. It will in no sense be a competitor with that great force, electricity, but will work in perfect harmony with it, lifting from the shoulders of toil a heavy burden which the present crude systems entail. The adoption of this greater force, the air, as a motive power, will solve a great many of the knotty problems of the age, such as electric heating, increasing rapid transit, higher speed in ocean navigation, the emancipation of horses from road traffic, the fast diminishing coal supply, the smoke nuisance in cities, cheap treatment of low grade ore; in fact, there is not an industry extant which will not be immediately stimulated and benefited by its introduction. It will be so pronounced an advance over other methods that there will be no hesitancy in exchanging the old for the new.

Really, ladies and gentlemen, after all my years of research, I am forced to admit that the very simplicity of the principle has been the chief stumbling block to the discovery of it long ere now by the scientific world. Had it been a hundred times more complex it would have been unveiled long ago, and your humble servant would not stand before you as the discoverer. That all pervasive subtle thing we breathe, to think it contains within itself almost omnipotent force; but so it is. Not alone to the fancy of the inspired artist is it given to see the wind in harness, but in very truth, by the aid of a humanly constructed mechanism, can the wind gods grind your corn, carry you whither you will, do your bidding in a thousand ways more wonderful that the genii of old.

I now thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attention, only reminding you that a card of invitation is yours to attend the unveiling of the first motor soon to revolve, not metaphorically but literally, with the speed of the wind. It is entirely in order and appropriate that my new motor should be considered in connection with such a grand enterprise as this New Era Model City that Mr. Sutta is the inventor of. In fact, the tremendous economy in labor and capital by the use of my air motor over any other system of producing light, heat and power will make the building of an entire new city, to utilize my new motor, of less trouble and more practicable than to attempt to re-model our present cities to utilize it. Like Mr. Edbrooke, I consider the building of the New Era Model City as inevitable, and after the first steps of carrying out these plans have been taken, the progress towards attaining all that Mr. Sutta has planned will be so rapid as to make it possible for the Grand New Era Model City to be built and occupied by the year 1900.

SUTTA. Many of you present are aware that I have been considering and examining some of the most promising gold properties that I could learn of, as being on the market and worthy of consideration, in Colorado, California and New Mexico for some time past, with the purpose of utilizing any that might prove very valuable in helping to build this New Era Model City. In this work I have had the assistance of some of the most reliable and successful gold miners and mineral

experts in the country. Among these none are more prominent or reliable than Mr. Stratton and Mr. Campion, and these gentlemen have been so kind as to make a thorough personal examination and test of one hundred different gold properties that I had finally, after all my work, selected as the most desirable of all the gold properties available in California, New Mexico and Colorado at the present time. These gentlemen have favored us with their presence this evening, and I will first call on Mr. Campion to say a few words about the work he has been doing for me. Mr. Campion, ladies and gentlemen.

CAMPION. I ought to thank Mr. Sutta for his kind words, but have simply tried to do my work to the very best of my ability, and, of course, am pleased to have it appreciated. I have taken more than usual pains, if possible, to make a thorough and reliable examination of all these gold properties submitted to me by Mr. Sutta, for I want him to make a grand success of gold mining to help build the Grand New Era Model City. His plan to dig a part of the gold out of our mountains to help build this Model City is a practicable one, and I want to help him avoid making any mistakes by securing properties that can be depended upon to be profitable producers of gold. I have had many years of experience in prospecting and operating all kinds of mining properties in all parts of the United States where valuable mineral is found, and I say frankly that I believe Mr. Sutta has secured the very best mining properties that are available anywhere in this country. I believe, with our present knowledge and facilities for testing and thoroughly prospecting gold properties, that very few chances need be taken in making sure and profitable selections. I find most of the properties submitted to me by Mr. Sutta to be true fissure veins, with a character and grade of gold ore that insures their containing many millions of dollars worth of gold each. The balance of the properties submitted show considerable value, and, in fact, would no doubt be very profitable to work if there were no better ones, but as Mr. Sutta only proposes to secure the best, I find fifty are much the most valuable, and recommend them as the most certain to pay immense profits. I have made a full, detailed report in writing of my work, and have submitted it to Mr. Sutta, from which he can quote as he sees fit.

SUTTA. We would like to hear from you, Mr. Stratton, if you please. Mr. Stratton, ladies and gentlemen.

STRATTON. I do not wish to take any of your time, as it is not necessary that I should. I have accompanied Mr. Sutta and Mr. Campion in the examinations and tests of these gold properties, because I was glad to give any help I possibly could in carrying out the plans for the New Era Model City. If any experience or ability that I may have as a gold miner could be of any help to Mr. Sutta, I was glad to give it. I have such complete confidence in Mr. Campion's ability and perfect honesty, as one of the most reliable and capable gold mining experts in the United States, that I would not hesitate to invest in any gold mining proposition he would recommend, if I was able to spare the money. But in addition to having this confidence in Mr. Campion, I have, as requested by Mr. Sutta, made my own thorough examinations and tests of the hundred properties submitted, and have also prepared a full, detailed report to Mr. Sutta, that he can use as he sees fit. There is no doubt whatever as to the great value of these properties that we specially recommend. All that is necessary is sufficient capital to develop and operate them, when they are sure to produce many millions of dollars worth of gold.

SUTTA. (Referring to both reports.) These reports of both Mr. Campion and Mr. Stratton are very complete and thorough, and agree in nearly every particular point. They show that of the hundred properties examined, fifty of them should produce ore on an average of at least $20 per ton, and practically in unlimited quantity. Some of the assays show values in the thousands of dollars per ton, but to be perfectly safe we place the average at $20. With the proper developing and machinery for mining and milling, an output of one hundred tons per day for each of these fifty properties could be depended on for years to come. At $20 per ton these fifty properties, on that basis, would produce $100,000 per day, or about $30,000,000 per year, not working Sundays, of course. On this basis, it will be safe to estimate a net profit from operating these properties of at least $10,000,000 per year. These reports show that about $10,000 is necessary to properly develop and

equip each of these gold properties with milling and mining machinery. I do not think there is any one here who doubts the possibility of such results from gold mining in this part of the United States, assuming that these properties are what careful and reliable examinations show them to be. You are familiar with the results at Cripple Creek, where the gold output is now nearly $1,000,000 dollars per month, and only four or five years ago there was not a mine in operation, and the entire country there was only supposed to be good for a cattle pasture. Any one who will take the trouble to learn the facts will realize that there are a number of gold districts in Colorado, New Mexico and California that are likely to be as good or better producers than Cripple Creek. All that is necessary to produce as large an output of gold in this country as silver ever amounted to, is the necessary capital to develop and operate the many gold properties already known to exist, while new ones are being discovered constantly. I have introduced the subject of gold mining in connection with the New Era Model City to show that we have a foundation to work on in appealing to the wealthy people of the country for the preliminary working capital necessary to get started with. The Denver *Republican* of September 19, 1897, has the following editorial, headed "Gold Production:"

GOLD PRODUCTION.

"It is estimated that the gold product of Australasia this year will be nearly $44,000,000. The yield of South Africa will approach the same figure. The United States will undoubtedly produce more than $50,000,000, and it will therefore retain the leadership.

"It will be gratifying to the nation as a whole to retain the first place, but that is not what Colorado wants. Colorado will probably take first place among gold producing states of this Union. But it should do a great deal more than that. It should equal the product of Australia or of South Africa. This is not a wild assertion. There is no reason why it should not increase its production to that extent. The gold is here. The question is one of taking it out of the ground. Colorado will this year approach close to $20,000,000 in its gold product. It should strive to reach an annual yield of $50,000,000 in the course of a few years. It is a worthy industrial ambition and it can be accomplished.

"The production of gold in Colorado in not so much a question of finding the yellow metal as of obtaining the capital with which to develop deposits already known to exist. Take Cripple Creek, for instance. Any man familiar with that district could, with reasonable assurance of being right, name as many properties as there are now regular producers which, with development, could be made to produce as much as the shipping mines referred to. But it will take a long time to accomplish this by sinking gopher holes and trusting to lessees. Cripple Creek will produce, in the aggregate, this year about $12,000,000. With proper development, it could produce twice that amount.

"The Leadville gold belt is not half worked. Three or four mines are producing, when there should be as many as there are now in Cripple Creek. The idea that one is straining the truth in saying that Leadville is a gold camp is all wrong. It has a gold belt, which entitles it to rank close up to the Cripple Creek district. But the mineral territory is not developed. It takes a great deal of money to sink shafts deep enough to strike the gold formation at Leadville, and the difficulties of contending with water deter men from risking their money in that way. Yet there is no doubt that enormous profits would follow investments in many cases of that kind. Gold ought to take the old place of silver in Leadville.

"The country embraced in Gilpin, Clear Creek and Boulder counties is not producing nearly as much gold as it would if it were adequately developed. In probably a still more emphatic sense this is true of Summit county. It is true also of the district of which Alma, in Park county, is the center. The Telluride district is another of which the like assertion is justified. Besides these, mention may be made of Whisky Park and other districts in the northwest, the La Plata mountains in the southwest, and the Gunnison gold belt in Gunnison county.

"It is evident that it would be no wonderful thing if Colorado should produce $50,000,000 in gold, provided capital were available to develop its gold deposits. It is an end for which the people of the state should strive, and one of the most effectual ways to open the eyes of the East to these opportunities for gold mining investments is to place Colorado ahead of California this year. Every man who is in control of a gold mine should work to

to the fullest extent possible in order to secure for Colorado the prestige of holding the first rank among gold-producing members of the Union."

We would like to have any one present offer any remarks in connection with the subject of the New Era Model City. (Takes his seat.)

EX-GOV. McINTIRE. It seems to me the next step to be taken to realize these plans is for Mr. Sutta to go East and endeavor to secure the necessary capital to develop and operate some of these gold mines that Mr. Campion and Mr. Stratton report so favorably upon. By operating even a few of these mines the output would be so large as to provide a sum sufficient to begin the work of building the New Model City.

WOLCOTT. I think the governor's suggestion is the only thing to be done. The heavy shrinkage in values that we have all suffered from by the demonetization of silver has left us all very short of surplus capital, and the large amount of money necessary to even develop the gold mines will require the capital to be secured in the East, where they are now supposed to have plenty of it.

GURLEY. There is beginning to be a demand for good gold mines from capitalists in the East and in Europe. I should think Mr. Sutta ought to be able to get what capital he needs, at least to develop the gold mines, by going East, and think that is the thing for him to do as the first step to be taken.

MOFFAT. The only inquiry that I know of is for well-developed gold mines that are already producing. I can sell a developed mine with plenty of gold in sight for $1,000,000 easier than I can sell a good prospect, that may turn out to be just as good a mine, for $10,000. The capitalists, especially in Europe, want some one else to take all the chances; then they are willing to pay good prices when they think they are safe in doing so.

FISK. I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, I am getting tired of having to wait for Eastern or European capital to come along and secure all our choice investments, and then keep our people working hard to make them a big profit, that they at once take out of the country and use to maintain themselves in luxury in the East or in Europe, while our working people are barely making a living. We must have free coinage of silver in order that we may have our own capital to develop our mines and other resources.

BROWN. We are all agreed that we want free silver, but the great question with all of us in the immediate present is how to get gold. We have plenty of gold in our mountains, as we all know and as these reports show. How are we to get it out without giving all the profits away?

REED. I do not want to appear as offering advice to you gentlemen who have had so much practical business experience, although I have had a great deal of business experience myself; but it seems to me a good idea for the state of Colorado to purchase or lease a number of the best gold mines in the state, and issue scrip redeemable for taxes to operate them with until they produce a profit that could be used to assist in starting a Grand Model City such as Mr. Sutta proposes. What is the use of going to Europe or the East for capital when our mountains contain hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of gold, and there are thousands of good miners in our state anxious to go to work and take this gold out? We also have thousands of farmers, stock men and fruit growers, producing a surplus of food to feed these miners with, and all they need is the legal tender to exchange their labor or productions for. Why can't the state furnish that legal tender as bonds or scrip?

WAITE. I tried to carry out that plan, Mr. Reed, when I was governor, but the money lenders caught on to the fact that Colorado would soon be free of all debt by such a step being taken, and managed to control enough of the legislature to prevent my carrying it out. We are completely in the hands of the money power, and I see no way to help it until the people get tired of being under bondage to them and are sufficiently in earnest and intelligent to free themselves.

MRS. CONINE. I want to see the Model City built right away, and I think the suggestion of Gov. McIntire for Mr. Sutta to go East and appeal to the capitalists to help get it started is the best plan.

W. MORE. From our standpoint nothing is impossible. The fully rounded out human can, with his kingly fiat, mould lesser minds to his will; but where such power is unfolded, that individual has climbed the steeps up beyond the miasmatic fogs of materiality out into the purely spiritual, where Jesus, the Jewish teacher, was when he said to the young man: "Go sell all thou hast

and give to the poor; then come and follow Me." Here was a mind so far removed from the dross of earth that a pre-requisite to His discipleship was a complete surrender of all the world held dear, not confiscated to promote some selfish scheme of His own, but literally given to the poor, the diggers and delvers, who are still in and of the earth, hence an absolute necessity to their growth. In the plan of the New Era Union, as outlined by Mr. Sutta, it is not from the highest mountain tops he speaks, but rather as John the Baptist. A candidate for initiation crying out in the vast wilderness of earth's competitive system, prepare ye the way of the Lord through a better order of material endeavor and a more equitable distribution of wealth among the toilers, these diggers and delvers whom the teacher of old called the poor. Give all thou hast, which means at the same time all your skill and energy can procure of material wealth, to the poor, and from our standpoint this act of giving is not one of a few hours or days, but may mean a life span, if not several life expressions, or until the candidate is prepared to cross the threshold. Such a work we believe is before our friend Sutta, in bringing into material objective form the New Era City, making it the model for all time in the transitional stage from the competitive to the cooperative system. There are probably a few changes which could be suggested, such as inaugurating the system without being too dependent on the money power for assistance; at least, so far as issuing to them interest-bearing bonds, such as the present Washington administration are doing so recklessly. If this bond idea is inexpedient, some other method must be substituted, for in a vast enterprise like this there is much preliminary work, such as land purchase, surveying, erection of temporary buildings, as also the cost of sustaining a host of workmen till a self-supporting basis is reached. This may mean a sum of anywhere from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, which could be raised by a presentation to the people of the beauty and great necessity there is for such a system, though it is doubtful if the appeal would meet with any great success, for this reason: There are scores of such endeavors that have proven, from one cause or another, flat failures, and even admitting that the New Era System is transcendentally better than any other yet mooted, yet to the great mass of humanity it would count but one of a vast array of theoretical, unrealized and untried—therefore to them un-

safe ventures. Mr. Sutta suggests this preliminary capital be made in gold mining. This is better, it is true, than depending altogether on a campaign of education among the masses; but the chances for success, even in this venture, are liable to be very uncertain, and at least cause considerable delay, before the capital is secured and the gold mines developed sufficiently to produce a large profit. Of course, this preliminary capital is absolutely necessary to the success of this grand undertaking; therefore some practical and feasible plan must be formulated to produce it, and as men's minds differ as much as their physiognomy, so must their conclusions on the smallest affairs of life, as well as the great subject now being discussed. We claim there is nothing in the universe comes by chance, but all is the result of undeviating law; even the men we come in daily contact with are not merely met by chance or hap-hazard, but believe each and every soul met in life has a needed lesson for us, and it is only by the understanding and proper application of such that life's task is completed. In common phrase, it happened or chanced, eight or ten years ago, we were introduced to Mr. McLean, who was then engaged in a railroad enterprise of considerable magnitude. We lost sight of him a few years, as his office was transferred to New York, but a few months ago we were pleased to greet him in Denver. On asking after his welfare, as also the query if he was still engaged in perfecting plans for an atmospheric engine, he replied, "No, that matter is now off my mind and completed, except to demonstrate it in what the world calls practical shape." Shortly after this talk with Mr. McLean, we chanced or happened to be invited by our friend, Mr. Sutta, to hear him read his plans for the New Era Union and Model City, and must confess they startled us by their magnitude, their gigantic step towards complete redemption from the course of competition, with all its undeniable evils. At the close of that reading we were at once impressed that, through a conjunction of these two great minds, Sutta and McLean, this New Era City could be made a splendid success. Just as the atmospheric engine requires the initial force of one hundred pounds pressure, so does this great scheme for the redemption of the struggling masses require an initial force of capital, but as the great motor discovery requires only an infinitesimal sum compared with the other, we think it should naturally precede it; for we are

assured that if once the great principle is illustrated and put in operation, the needed funds to give the initial force to the New Era Union is at once available. The world is never tardy in rewarding the originator of something it is hungry for. This new motor so far surpasses all other methods of power production that it simply becomes a question of how fast the workshops of the world can build them. In fact, no man can calculate the extent of the industrial revolution which the success of this discovery will bring about. A notable illustration of the great need of the times for the successful use of this discovery is the terrible calamity at the Gumry hotel, in our city, recently, where over twenty people were killed by the boiler exploding in the hotel building where they slept. The crying need of the age is successful electric heating from a central power plant far removed from residence or business houses. The impassable barrier to the accomplishment of this at present is the enormous cost of electric generation by steam motors. In this atmospheric engine we have the solution. The first cost of machinery and lubrication is the only expense there is to produce any given power. Now we place before you these stray thoughts, which, as the common man puts it, have all come by chance, as likewise our meeting with these two gifted minds, Sutta and McLean, who have made such wonderful discoveries for man's upliftment. Now from all these so-called chance happenings, it is just possible there may be a deep lesson for us. This is what we have taken to the inner court, and there received this verdict, that this motor, brought to a successful issue, is the key which will unlock the treasure house of the lower man, so that the New Era City may be a surety; not what the world calls a beautiful dream, but an actually materialized inspiration for man's unfoldment. You may term this plan of action a condescension, but it has to be, for the gross man can not or will not reach up; the higher must stoop to his level, holding something before his eyes, as you would a toy to a child; fix his attention and he becomes your servant to obey. If an appeal is made far above the average mind, its vibrations catch the ear only of the few elevated souls, and they probably have not the requisite dross of earth needed to start this great movement. But place the lower thought before the masses of a prospect for immense profits on their investment, then success and victory is sure and immediate.

and the tribute of gold is sure to follow. To accomplish this requires not so much time as the undivided, sole attention of Mr. Sutta, which, once fully concentrated on any matter, becomes a fixed fact, so that from the success of the atmospheric motor will come the initial force to start the New Era City.

SUTTA. I thank Mr. More for his deep and interesting remarks. They show he is very much in earnest in helping to realize the most that is possible from the New Era now dawning upon us. While it is true it will take much less to start the new motor than the New Era Model City, still, even to start the motor in successful competition with all the present methods of producing power, and on a sufficiently large scale to insure large profits, requires a large amount of capital, which, if it is secured for investment in the motor direct, will require giving a large share of the profits to the capitalists instead of The Model City Company, while all the profits from the gold mines, and everything else I control, will all go to the New Era Union to help build the New Era Model City. I think the plan suggested to go East and try to interest capital in the gold mines and the Model City is the best thing to be done at present. After I have submitted the proposition to the leading capitalists and representatives of different kinds of interests, I shall then issue a book describing my experiences and presenting the plans for the New Era Model City and the New Era Union. I will give my profits that may be made from the sale of the book to the New Era Union, for I am willing to give my life to this work, and all I ask in return is a plain living and necessary expenses. The first edition of this book I would sell for one dollar per copy, as its novelty will insure a large number of people purchasing who can afford a dollar. I would then notify all the large advertisers in the United States that I would get out an edition of five million copies, and insert one hundred pages of advertisements. I would then charge $5,000 a page for advertising between pages of reading matter, and give the advertisers copies of the book at ten cents each to the amount of their advertisement, to be distributed free to their customers. That would insure five million copies being thoroughly distributed and read, besides the finer edition, sold in the stores and by agents everywhere for one dollar each. One hundred pages of advertising at $5,000 per page and the books free, or five

million copies of the book at ten cents each and the advertising of the purchasers free, would realize $5000,000 for the New Era Union, which would be a substantial sum to begin with. Then, by securing these gold mines for the New Era Union, to insure the profits being used for the best interests of all the members of the New Era Union and to promote the Model City, I think success will be assured. So I will make this trip East, and then prepare this book as soon as possible. If there are no further remarks to be made, we will now adjourn.

CHAPTER III.

PRIVATE DRAWING ROOM OF MR. RAILROAD IN HIS FIFTH AVENUE MANSION, NEW YORK CITY. PRESENT MR. AND MISS RAILROAD.

MR. RAILROAD. So you really think you must go to Europe, my dear, do you?

MISS RAILROAD. Of course I must, papa. You know very well I never will be noticed in society until I have traveled over Europe and been presented at court, and have married a nobleman.

MR. RAILROAD. Surely, I hope you will not throw yourself away by marrying any broken-down, poverty-stricken rake because he has a title.

MISS RAILROAD. What is the difference, papa? I am sure you have money enough to support us in style, and you know it is not fashionable to marry for love now. Besides, I do not know a single gentlemen in our set but who is as depraved and extravagant as any of the foreign swells, and these here have no title or family pedigree, and worst of all, no palaces or mansions, so I would rather marry a title and be sure of that at least.

MR. RAILROAD. Really, my daughter, it seems too bad if you can not find some gentleman worth marrying here at home without having to go to Europe to find a husband.

MISS RAILROAD. But it is the fashion, you know, father; one might as well be poor as to be out of fashion.

MR. RAILROAD. We have money enough to set our own fashion. Money is the only thing that counts in society here in this country.

MISS RAILROAD. Yes, to be sure, but we have no nobility or royalty here in America, so I must go to Europe to purchase a title with our money. Then I can come back and be a queen in society. We must be in the swim, papa. I must go and dress for the theater. Good-evening. (*Leaves the room. Servant enters and*

hands card to Mr. Railroad, who reads "Mr. Banker." "Show him in at once."

Enter Mr. Banker. Mr. Railroad rises and greets him and says:

"I am delighted to have you call, Mr. Banker, you do not favor me very often."

MR. BANKER. I know you are too busy with business to bother with social chats, but I would like a few moments of your time if you can spare them this evening.

MR. RAILROAD. Certainly, my friend, with pleasure. Please be seated. (Both take seats.)

MR. BANKER. I want to ask you what you think about forcing the government to issue more gold bonds.

MR. RAILROAD. I am afraid it is a little too soon yet, is it not.

MR. BANKER. But we must do something with the enormous amount of gold that is accumulating in our vaults. There is positively no safe investment for us but the government bonds.

RAILROAD. Why don't you buy railroad bonds.

BANKER. You know as well as I do that there are liable to be serious strikes any day on almost any of the railroads of the United States, which would lower the price of railroad bonds. Besides, there is real danger that the laboring classes may unite with the Populists this next election, and if they do they will surely win and get control of the government. They will then try to carry out their platform by running the railroads by the government.

RAILROAD. Well, suppose they do. Our politicians are surely shrewd enough to stand in with them if they see they are going to win. Then if they want to run the railroads by the government they will have to pay us our price for them. For my part I would be glad to sell to the government. I am tired almost to death of this fierce competition that is destroying all our profits.

BANKER. I am not sure about getting your price from the government. The Populists know very well that all the railroads are stocked and bonded for about four times more than new and more modern ones could be built for, especially now that electricity is taking the place of steam. I am afraid if the Pops get

control of the Government they will let you keep your railroads and build new ones, thus making yours worthless.

RAILROAD. Then we must not let the Pops get into power, or secure control of the government.

BANKER. How will you prevent them if the working people are wise enough to unite with them as they seem likely to do. They are getting on to the fact that the money power controls legislation for its own interests.

RAILROAD. We will prevent their getting into power the same way that we did even after they had secured the entire control of the state of Colorado, and elected Waite as governor. We got the miners to kick up a row at Cripple Creek and threw all the blame on the governor, and in spite of the fact that he was a true friend of the working people, we made even the Populists themselves, or many of them, believe the state must be redeemed, and secured a clean sweep for our candidates.

BANKER. But is it not dangerous to take such chances when on every hand we are warned of an approaching revolution?

RAILROAD. Our only safety is in a large increase in our standing army, and enforcing strict laws against labor and reform organizations, and break them up wherever we can.

BANKER. Yes, that is true. We must have a large regular army as they have in Europe, and then depend upon the newspapers to influence the people as we want to our interests.

Servant enters with card. Mr. Railroad reads, "'Mr. Politician.' Just the fellow we want. Show him in."

Enter Mr. Politician, a leading professional boodle politician, who is solid with the leading office holders. He has made millions of dollars out of politics, but still wants more.

POLITICIAN. Good-evening, gentlemen. I am delighted to find you here, Mr. Banker, for I wanted to see you as well as Mr. Railroad, and it will save me calling on you.

BANKER. Why should you not still favor me with a call?

POLITICIAN. Well, you know, gentlemen, it keeps me moving pretty lively to look after our interests since the people have begun to catch on to our scheme to control all industries by trusts.

RAILROAD. We can trust you, however, to look after our interests, Mr. Politician.

POLITICIAN. Well, that depends, Mr. Railroad; it is altogether a question of money. The only possible chance for us to win is by a liberal use of money. As I said, the working people of the country are beginning to catch on to the trusts enabling the bankers and capitalists to control all the wealth of the country, and they are also beginning to realize that the only show they have to get any legislation for their interests is by finding some way to defeat the trusts.

RAILROAD. Would not that be the best way for us to save ourselves, by organizing a new party and secure the labor vote by declaring in favor of free silver. It would then be easy enough for us to control the party if we organized it ourselves.

POLITICIAN. Yes, we have seriously considered starting a silver party as you suggest. For, as you say, we could easily prevent any silver legislation by a liberal use of money, but I am afraid the people are beginning to catch on to the initiative and referendum. Just as surely as they do we are done for forever.

BANKER. But we can prevent their securing the initiative and referendum as well as free silver.

POLITICIAN. That is what I meant by saying they might organize a new party. If they should organize a new party and have but one plank, pledging all their candidates to pass laws providing for the initiative and referendum, they would sweep the country in spite of all we could do. The thinking, intelligent people of all four parties would see at once that the initiative and referendum is the only way to prevent their office holders selling them out. No one would take the chances of paying for the election and legislation of any party when the laws would all be subject to a final vote of the people. They would also realize that they could then adopt any reform that a majority of the people are in favor of, and in short, change the control of the government from the money power to the people, as our constitution tries to provide for.

BANKER. By Jove, we are in great danger, sure enough. Our only safety is in preventing the people from securing the initiative and referendum. You shall have all the money you want, Mr. Politician.

POLITICIAN. I came to see you about another matter, however. I have heard a great deal lately about a philanthropist named T. A. Sutta, who has a big scheme for building coöperative Model Cities to provide opportunities for the working people to build their own homes and industries so that they could be easily self-supporting, and retain all the wealth they produce. It is the grandest kind of a scheme for the working people, but it would prevent our making any money out of them, and if Mr. Sutta is sharp enough to start a new political party pledged to carry it out by the government, it would take like wild fire. As far as I can learn he has not thought of that yet, and our only safety is in soft-soaping him, and making him believe we will help him.

BANKER. But has he the ability to be dangerous to our interests?

POLITICIAN. I have taken great pains to learn his history, and it shows him to be a most remarkable man with wonderful enthusiasm in working for the welfare of the masses. He has had some very hard and trying experiences, but they have sharpened him up and he means business now, and I think it is for our interest to at least pretend to stand in with him.

BANKER. If he is really a smart man we must give him a chance to make a fortune, and then he will lose all interest in the masses, or he can endow some grand institution like Rockefeller, Drexel, Pratt, Stanford, Marshall Field, Armour, Robert Treat Paine and others have done, that will make the working people think he is their true friend, and he can still enjoy a part of his wealth himself.

POLITICIAN. There is the trouble, though. We could well afford to give him a few millions of dollars rather than allow him to carry out his scheme for starting coöperative self-supporting cities and towns, for they would rapidly spread all over the country as soon as the people once caught on to the idea, and there would not be a single corporation in the United States that could then control their labor or the wealth they create. That is why I thought it to be so important to learn his his-

tory, in order to know how to handle him. I have taken the trouble to go to Philadelphia, and called on Rabbi Jos. Krauskopf, the great philanthropist and liberal reformer of Philadelphia, with whom Mr. Sutta worked while living in the slums of Philadelphia. He was then engaged in carrying on the movement that had for its object to abolish the slums of Philadelphia and provide Model Homes for the poor, and resulted in getting the city to spend several hundred thousand dollars in putting in sewers and pavements in the slums. I also went to Boston and talked with Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the great reformer and philanthropist of that city; also John Latham, manager of the Wendell Phillips Coöperative Tailoring Association, with whom Mr. Sutta worked while trying to abolish the sweating shop evil while in Boston, himself living in the slums part of the time, and conducting a free reading room for the poor; also B. O. Flower, founder of the *Arena*, and others. I have even been to Chicago and talked with those whom Sutta helped in giving twelve hundred waifs of that city a Christmas dinner, and in getting up an entertainment at Central Music Hall that realized several thousand dollars for the waifs. Also Mrs. Coleman Stuckert, who aroused so much interest during the World's Fair with her plans for Model Coöperative Homes, and whom Mr. Sutta helped in organizing a company and interesting people in her work. I also talked with Fred W. Peck, vice president of the Columbian Exposition, who became acquainted with Mr. Sutta through his efforts to help the people of the United States get the benefit of the World's Fair. Also talked with "Coin" Harvey, who, you know, aroused such great interest in free silver. Also Prof. Haskins, founder of the Columbian College of Citizenship; Prof. Bemis, formerly of the Chicago University, who is attracting so much attention with his ideas on Social and Political Economy; also Mrs. S. E. Kelley, who is trying to start a National Orphans' Home and Industrial College for homeless children. All these people were enthusiastic in their praise of Mr. Sutta, for his earnest, persevering efforts to accomplish whatever he thought was right. In this city I have also talked with Rev. Robert Collier, Rev. Fr. McGlynn, Arthur Milbury, secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance; Prof. Felix Adler; Dr. Coit, founder of the University Settlement in the slums of our city; and Prof. George

Gunton, president of the College of Social Economics. They are all familiar with the work Mr. Sutta did while living in and studying the people in the slums. Some of these people have known every detail of Mr. Sutta's life for years, and all agree that he has wonderful ability, and that he is gifted with great energy and perseverance in accomplishing whatever he sets out to do.

RAILROAD. But has he any practical business experience?

POLITICIAN. Yes, that seems to be the most remarkable part of his wonderful history. He has on a number of occasions shown remarkable business ability, and has helped to organize some very large and important industries that involved the investment of several million dollars of capital. He was always able to make money rapidly for himself while in business, but he became disgusted with business and has refused to try and make any money for himself, preferring to work for others and endure great privations ever since Baring Brothers' failure in London, in October, 1890, that resulted in wiping out several million dollars of investments in Southern enterprises that he had helped to promote and organize. He at that time came to the conclusion that the competitive struggle for wealth was wrong, and must be abolished, and nearly all his time since has been spent in various parts of the United States in the interests of coöperation and reform for the benefit of all the people.

BANKER. Really, he must be quite a remarkable man. I should like to meet him. What are his politics?

POLITICIAN. His politics, like his religion, seem to be in trying to help attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all human beings on a basis of justice and reciprocity. That is the answer he made me when I asked him that question myself. It seems he was a very enthusiastic Republican all his life until Baring Brothers' failure in London had such a serious effect on the investments and industries of this country, especially in the South, where Mr. Sutta was then living and operating. He worked hard to secure the election of H. Clay Evans as congressman from the third congressional district of Tennessee, who is the only Republican congressman ever elected from that district, and who has been defeated for the same office twice since Mr. Sutta left

there, in spite of the fact that he secured the preservation of the Chickamauga Battlefield by the government, and a number of other very important measures for the benefit of his district. Mr. Evans' ability was so much appreciated by congress as to have been chairman of important committees during his first term, and when he was defeated for reëlection to congress Mr. Wanamaker made him first assistant postmaster general. Mr. Evans has since been elected governor of Tennessee, but counted out by the Democrats.

RAILROAD. Is Mr. Sutta a native American?

POLITICIAN. Yes, he is the eighth generation of his family in this country, and they are the descendants of a very old and noble English family that spent their time and money founding charitable institutions. His father was a pioneer to California, where Mr. Sutta was born and lived most of the time until he was twenty-one, when he came East to manufacture some of his own inventions. His father made large amounts of money in California, but lost it by purchasing and improving large tracts of land that the land-grabbers of California were able to get possession of by claiming title under old Spanish land grants, and buying up the courts to sustain them. One thing I must specially warn you about, if you meet him. He is uncompromisingly in favor of the nationalization of all public enterprises, and the initiative and referendum, and we will not secure any influence over him unless we show some interest in these measures while with him.

BANKER. Then he is a Populist crank? I am sure I do not want to have anything to do with him.

RAILROAD. Hold on, my friend, don't be so fast. It seems to me that Mr. Sutta is very likely to become a power with the people when they learn how hard he is working for their interests, and it is very important that we stand in with him if we can.

POLITICIAN. Well said, if we can. I doubt very much if he will have the slighest use for any of us if he does not think we are sincere in helping to start the Model Coöperative City for the working people. But I have invited him and his friend, Mr. Stratton, of Colorado, who is here with him, to take supper with myself and a few friends at the Millionaire Club to-morrow evening, and would be very glad to have both of you gentlemen favor us with your company.

BANKER. So, Mr. Sutta is from Colorado, is he?

POLITICIAN. Yes, it seems that he is. Lately he has been out in Colorado and New Mexico looking up the mining interests, and I am told that he has secured a number of very valuable gold mines that give every evidence of being worth many millions of dollars.

BANKER. Why don't he sell them or operate them, and build his model towns without bothering us?

POLITICIAN. He has not sufficient capital himself, and wants to operate them on a coöperative basis for the benefit of the Model City, when he has secured the means to develop and operate them.

BANKER. Well, I suppose there is no harm in meeting him, at any rate. Who else will you invite?

POLITICIAN. I want to have a very select and représentative party, and thought to limit it to seven or eight. Who else would you suggest?

RAILROAD. I should invite Mr. Oil. He is quite a philanthropist himself, you know, and I don't doubt that he will be glad to learn about Mr. Sutta's plans for coöperative cities.

BANKER. Yes, he would be just the man to take an interest in such a big scheme. Then we ought to have our friend Dude there. He is the leader of the swell society, and we might want to introduce Sutta into its charmed circle. Perhaps some of our beautiful ladies might capture him, and induce him to operate his gold mines for his own benefit and settle down and enjoy himself.

POLITICIAN. I don't believe society or beautiful women would have the slightest influence on Mr. Sutta, as far as getting him to give up his plans for building the Model City. It is his one and sole object of life with him, and I don't doubt he would even sacrifice his life, if necessary, to help attain it. But it would be well to have Mr. Dude join us anyhow, as he is a bright, jolly fellow, and would give variety to our party. I will invite Mr. Oil and Dude then, and expect to see you to-morrow evening at the Club. I must now hasten to keep an engagement, and will bid you good evening.

BANKER. And I, too, must be going. Good evening, Mr. Railroad. Will see you to-morrow evening.

RAILROAD. Good evening, gentlemen. (Both leave.)

CHAPTER IV.

PRIVATE SUPPER ROOM IN THE MILLIONAIRE CLUB, NEW YORK CITY.

Enter Messrs. Railroad, Banker and Oil together.

OIL. By the way, gentlemen, who is this T. A. Sutta that we are to meet this evening. I was very busy when Politician called at my office to-day, and could only spare a few moments, and all that he said was that he had invited a Mr. Sutta, who is in the city with his friend, Mr. Stratton, of Colorado; that he has a grand enterprise in hand that he was sure would interest me, and that I was wanted to make up a supper party with *you* here to meet him, and you see I am on hand.

RAILROAD. I have not met him yet, but from Politician's account of him, he seems to be a very earnest and capable philanthropist, who is very anxious to make all the working people of the United States prosperous and happy. He has developed plans for building Model Coöperative Towns all over the United States, where the working people can build their own houses, churches, places of amusement, schools, and operate industries to supply all their own needs, without having to depend on capitalists to employ them.

OIL. That is surely a grand scheme, if it can be carried out. I shall be glad to meet him.

Enter Dude.

DUDE. Ah, good evening, gentlemen. Glad to meet you all. Mr. Politician said he wanted me to join you in entertaining a wonderful philanthropist, who has an immense scheme for a Model City to present to us. I was afraid he might bore us, so I took the liberty of inviting Lillian, with Politician's approval. If he gets tedious, Lillian can give us a song and dance, and, besides, these gentlemen ought to consider it an honor to meet her. You know she is all the rage with the fellows of the swell set at present.

RAILROAD. From what I have heard of Mr. Sutta, I doubt if he will become infatuated with her. However, as you say, she can entertain us if he gets tiresome.

Enter Politician, with Stratton and Sutta, whom he introduces all around. Waiter prepares table for supper. Politician and Stratton step to rear and talk.

RAILROAD. (Addressing Mr. Sutta.) Mr. Politician has taken a great interest in your grand scheme for building a Model City for the working people, Mr. Sutta, and he has aroused my interest to so great an extent that I am glad indeed to meet you.

SUTTA. It is very kind of Mr. Politician to take such an interest in my work, but I feel that the proposition to build coöperative, self-supporting Model Cities and Towns, where all the working people of the United States who desire to improve their condition can support themselves in comfort, should interest every public-spirited and progressive citizen of the United States.

OIL. I am also very glad to meet you, Mr. Sutta, and should like to learn all about your plans for these Model Cities and Towns you speak of.

BANKER. Our friend, Mr. Politician, has been telling us of some of your experiences, Mr. Sutta. Is it a fact that you really gave up business to go and live in the slums of our large cities in order to try and help the poor?

SUTTA. I want to say, gentlemen, that you must not believe everything you hear about me as being true. I do not say this to reflect on Mr. Politician, for I appreciate his interest in my work very much, but I have already heard of some ridiculous reports that are being circulated about myself, that are greatly exaggerated or not true at all, and I would prefer not to have my work judged by them. I do not care for myself in the least, for any one can gossip about me as much as they please, but I should be sorry to have any one judge of the merit of the objects for which I am working by what may be said about me personally. In other words, gentlemen, I consider this a great national enterprise, founded on the fundamental principles of our government, of equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none, for which our forefathers fought and died.

DUDE. I understand your plans are very elaborate, Mr. Sutta. Do you really think they can ever be realized?

SUTTA. I am very sure they can. I feel they must be. No one doubts the ability of our country to raise one million soldiers and one billion dollars in money, if necessary, in case of war, and the proposition to build a grand, self-supporting cooperative city for the people who want to improve their condition in life, and have more comforts and advantages than they have now, seems to me to be far more simple and possible, as well as desirable, than to raise the army. But I also feel sure that if we do not start the cooperative cities and towns, we surely will have to have an army, whether you want it or not. The people of this country will not endure this present stagnation and distress existing on every hand much longer without becoming desperate, and they must be put at work creating wealth for themselves or they will surely take revenge on the rich people who have control of the wealth of this country and are hoarding it up selfishly. If the people ever do start desperate measures, I tremble at the thought of what will come.

RAILROAD. You have had quite an extensive experience all over this country, I understand, Mr. Sutta. I suppose you have taken great pains to learn the condition and needs of the people.

SUTTA. I have been in nearly every state and territory, city and town, of any size in the United States, and I have taken great pains to learn the actual truth as to the condition and needs of the people. There is a pent-up, suppressed desperation in the minds and hearts of the people of this country that must and will be relieved. They have meekly and patiently submitted to seeing their wealth and wages depreciate billions of dollars in value in the last few years, to their loss and to the gain of the money power, but the limit of their endurance is about reached. They are tired of being constantly sold out and ignored by the professional boodle politicians, and nothing short of directing their attention and energies into some grand, stupendous enterprise, that will provide profitable employment for them by the hundreds of thousands, and enable them to secure comforts and other advantages on a basis of justice and reciprocity, will prevent their becoming revengeful and bloodthirsty revolutionists.

OIL. What do you think of Coxey's plan to put the unemployed at work building good roads, Mr. Sutta?

SUTTA. The only objection I have to Coxey's good road scheme is that it does not go far enough. All the unemployed people in the United States do not want to build roads for a living, and it is not at all necessary that they should. They have the ability and should have the opportunity to build their own homes, schools, churches, places of amusement and industries, and produce and enjoy all the comforts and delights that the rich people enjoy. It makes my blood boil with indignation to see how the steady and industrious working people of this country are compelled to live, toiling faithfully and patiently ten hours or more a day for wages that barely sustain life, when many of their employers are squandering thousands of dollars on their profligate, debauched sons, and maintaining some worthless rake of a foreigner as their daughter's husband because he has a title and she thinks there is no one in our country noble enough to be worthy of her hand. Miss Frances Willard, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, shows her wonderful ability and sincerity of purpose in trying to improve human nature by saying that poverty and selfishly hoarded wealth is the cause of nearly all the debauchery, ignorance and crime, and warns the reformers that they must abolish selfishly hoarded wealth before they can abolish intemperance and crime.

BANKER. It will take an enormous amount of money to carry out your plans, Mr. Sutta. How do you expect to secure it?

SUTTA. If the people of the United States would intelligently understand and utilize their own power, they would issue their own money for a Model Cooperative City or Town, complete with every luxury and improvement, in every county of the United States, or wherever they wanted one, without paying a cent of interest on their money; but I fear the money power has too much control over them, through their politicians, newspapers and corporations, on which the most of them depend for employment, for it to be possible to practically present the proposition to them; and I shall for the present try and interest the capitalists of the country. I consider it is their final and only chance to make a safe and profitable investment for their money, for unless cooperative cities and towns are started, and the people secure the initiative and referendum, which they are bound to,

sooner or later, the deeds to land, railroads and other bonds will not be worth more than their value as waste paper.

DUDE. Really, Mr. Sutta, you quite alarm me. Ain't you trespassing on our rights? We surely ought to be allowed to do what we please with our money. I am afraid, if you talk that way, you will not get any help here in New York. Besides, all my friends are refusing to invest in anything but government bonds, and unless you get the government to issue bonds to build your Model Towns and Cities, you will not get their money. Ah, here comes charming Lillian.

Enter Lillian. Dude greets and introduces her all round, and says:

"She kindly consented to come and grace our supper party this evening, Mr. Sutta, as variety is the spice of life, you know, and we wanted at least one of the fair sex. We thought you might appreciate meeting her, as she is the finest singer and dancer on the stage to-day."

SUTTA. (Bows to Lillian and says:) I am very glad to meet you, Miss Lillian.

They all sit down at the table.

DUDE. Really, Mr. Sutta, don't you think most of the so-called reformers are cranks?

SUTTA. I have never known of a man or woman in this world who had any grand, important or new ideas, who, if they were sincere and aggressive in carrying them out, but had to endure censure and condemnation, and be called cranks, until in the course of years or centuries the people were finally able to comprehend that invariably the so-called cranks have turned out to be their chief benefactors.

POLITICIAN. At any rate, we must all drink a toast to the success of the Model City.

LILLIAN. I think, instead of Mr. Sutta's being a crank, he must be a saint if he is trying to help all the people to be comfortable and happy.

SUTTA. (Bows to Lillian and says:) Very kind of you to say such nice words, but I am far from being a saint. I emphatically refuse to be considered as trying to teach people or be an example as to what they should be. I make many mistakes and fall far short of what I should like to accomplish, and am simply trying to do

what I think is best, and want every one else to be perfectly free to do the same.

STRATTON. I can testify to the fact that my friend, Mr. Sutta, is worthy of being a leader. I do not want to offend him by thus expressing my opinion before him, for I know he is very strongly opposed to what appears to be sentiment or flattery concerning himself, but I consider that he is just the man to help our country out of the present crisis and attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all, if he has sufficient encouragement and assistance.

SUTTA. You see my friend, Mr. Stratton, is well trained. Of course his little speech was carefully prepared in order to try and make a good impression on you all.

STRATTON. It is my turn to protest, friends, for I refuse to uphold Mr. Sutta in such a base fabrication.

DUDE. Ah, quite a joke. By the way, Mr. Stratton, you have had some thrilling experiences yourself, I understand. You had to have the militia ordered out to protect your mines, did you not?

STRATTON. No, I had nothing to do with the militia. I am in favor of the miners getting good wages.

OIL. Was it a fact that Gov. Waite succeeded in closing up all the gambling houses in Denver during his administration?

SUTTA. I never heard his worst enemies say there was a single one running publicly in the city when he went out of office, although there are many running now.

RAILROAD. That was quite remarkable for a Western city the size of Denver. What do you think was the cause of his failure to be reelected?

SUTTA. Simply because he had worked so hard for the interests of the working people that the money power began to feel it and decided they must defeat him, and they raised a great hue and cry that the state must be redeemed from the crank Populists, and nearly all of the women, who voted for the first time at that election, were made to believe that their duty as citizens demanded that they should vote against the Populists, which they did to so large an extent that the Populists were defeated.

OIL. That is the discouraging fact we all have to face. I think we would all like to do more for the masses or working people, but it is too frequently the case that the more you do for them the less they appreciate you, and will listen to any demagogue or selfish schemer who sees fit to denounce you.

POLITICIAN. That is why I admire your faithfulness, Mr. Sutta. I have learned how severely you have already been condemned and abused by the very people you have worked the hardest for. I have heard that your life was threatened, and that you would even have brickbats and clubs thrown at you by the denizens of the slums while you were living with them and doing all in your power to improve their condition.

SUTTA. I think we are all guilty of the same fault. None of us appreciate our true friends until, perhaps, we have crucified them. By far my most severe trials have been caused by the opposition I have had to meet from my own relatives and so-called friends. The only times I have given away to discouragement and indifference to the principles and objects I have been working for, has been when the abuse and condemnation of my relatives and friends was more than I felt able to bear.

RAILROAD. I am afraid, Mr. Sutta, that if you get your Model City started, the people will expect you to support them, and if you do not satisfy all their demands they will turn on you and condemn you as though you were their worst enemy.

OIL. I feel the same as you do, Mr. Railroad, for I have had a large experience in trying to help the working people. At one of our large refineries, for instance, where we employed several hundred men, I found the storekeepers were charging them excessive prices for their supplies. I called some of the leaders together and told them I would loan them all the money they needed at 6 per cent. interest to start a coöperative store and supply all the employés at cost. They borrowed $5,000 of me and started the store, but so many neglected to pay their bills that I deducted the amounts in easy installments from their wages. They then raised a great hue and cry and denounced me as forcing them to buy goods at my store, and charged me with running the store myself to make profit out of them, and I quit $10,000 out of pocket by the experience. They are to-day paying 25 per

cept, more for their goods than they would otherwise have to do.

RAILROAD. I have also had my experiences. I found that nearly all of our employés on our railroads spent all their money as fast as they received it, and in case of sickness or death their families were destitute. I then decided to organize a Mutual Sick Benefit and Life Insurance Company for our employés, who number several thousand on our different railroads. I proposed that whenever an employé was sick they should receive one-half their regular wages, and in case of death their families were to be paid $1,000. I also proposed that the railroad companies for which they work should collect the costs of these sick benefits pro rata from their pay each month and pay it over to the beneficiaries without any cost whatever for the service. But we could not carry it out. Nearly all denounced it as a scheme to cut down their wages and were opposed to it.

POLITICIAN. Yes, it is a very sad fact that the working people are their own worst enemies. I had to learn how faithless and treacherous they were before I could succeed in politics. I started as their friend, and was really in earnest in wanting to help them, but invariably they would believe any slander or charge my opponents would make against me when there was not the slightest truth in it, and then turn in and defeat me if they could. After a few such experiences I decided to help those who would help me, and have been quite successful ever since.

SUTTA. In spite of all these facts, gentlemen, I claim we must persevere and find a way to help the people even in spite of themselves, if necessary. That is why I base all my plans for these coöperative Model Cities and Towns and the New Era Union on the laws of justice and reciprocity. Every one must give in order to receive. According to our faith it shall be done unto us, but faith without works avails nothing. Everyone must give of their ability or wealth in order to receive these advantages. But the natural desire of all progressive people is to secure all the comforts, pleasures and advantages they can for themselves, and when the way is provided where they can secure far more than they have at present, and at the same time help others secure them also, they will readily respond.

DUDE. By Jove, Lillian, we are neglecting you. You promised to favor us with some of your songs and dances. I know our friends will not object. We have been talking a great deal about men. Let us drink a toast to the ladies. May they ever be beautiful and sweet.

POLITICIAN. Now, let us have a song, Lillian.

LILLIAN. What shall it be?

DUDE. Give us the one where you kick so high.

LILLIAN. Oh, you naughty man, you want to see my lower extremities.

DUDE. Of course I do. Why shouldn't I? You needn't be ashamed of them.

LILLIAN. You are quite a flatterer. Perhaps they are stuffed?

DUDE. By Jove, I am going to find out. (Tries to feel of her limbs under the table. Lillian jumps up and tips Dude on the nose with her toe. They roar and joke Dude as having got nicely left. Most of the gentlemen then drink a toast:)

To Lillian, the gay charmer, who is queen of the swells.

(Politician, Dude and Banker then rise and urge Lillian to sing. She responds with such racy and sensuous words and movements that Dude and Politician try to embrace her, but she repulses them and says:)

"You have not paid the price, gentlemen."

DUDE. Name your price; I speak first. (Pours out another glass of wine and drinks it down, and shows the effect of intoxication by speech and posture.)

LILLIAN. One hundred dollars.

DUDE. I 'cept. You'r mine, by Jove. You shall be my darling. (Drinks again. Then embraces Lillian, who holds out her hand and Dude takes out his pocket book, showing a number of large bills. He takes one up and says:)

"One thousand. No, that is too much. (Takes another.) Five hundred; no, that's not it. How much you say, Lillian? Oh, I 'member. One hundred dollars. Here you are. (Hands her a bill.) Now you're mine, 'member. Let's all drink 'nuther toast to fair charmer Lillian." (Takes another drink.) Sutta rises and says:

"Miss Lillian, you have been invited to come here to-night to help entertain us. Was there any promise of pay?"

LILLIAN. No, sir; not for singing or dancing.

SUTTA. I suppose you have to earn your living?

LILLIAN. Yes, and for my mother and two children.

SUTTA. Have you no husband?

LILLIAN. Yes, sir; but he earns no money and can not support me.

SUTTA. Would you allow Mr. Dude to caress you if he would pay you the same amount for your singing and dancing alone?

LILLIAN. Of course I would not. Why should I? It is the hundred dollars that I must have, and pleasing Mr. Dude is the easiest way I can get it. I understand your point, Mr. Sutta, and that is why I honor you, and wish you God-speed in the work you are trying to do. There are over one hundred thousand women in New York city to-night who will sell themselves to sensual men who would see them starve if they would not please them. I also believe, as I live, that ninety per cent. of these women would rather be faithful and virtuous wives and mothers if they could get faithful husbands that would support them.

DUDE. O, bother your preaching, Lillian. Give us a rest—hic. I am here for a good time. Let's take a drink. (Drinks again.)

POLITICIAN. You must not mind our friends having a little frolic, Mr. Sutta. He is young yet, and we have all had our fun in our day.

DUDE. You old rascal. Don't you try to fool Mr. Sutta. Mr. Sutta, the old fellows are the biggest devils in the city. Us young chaps ain't in it, are we, Lillian?

LILLIAN. That is true, Mr. Sutta. The young swells are quite harmless compared to the older men, most of whom have families of their own.

BANKER. We must have a little fun occasionally, Mr. Sutta, to make life endurable. Otherwise what would we have to live for?

SUTTA. There is everything to live for that will give us far more pleasure than such orgies as this. Why can't you take the advice of Theodore Roosevelt, your ex-police commissioner, who admits that we are to-day on top of a living dangerous volcano, and who says it is the duty of the wealthy to work for the community, for the people, even without remuneration, and who also says it is ignoble to pile money on top of money as our rich people all seem to be trying to do. Here in this room are the owners of over $300,000,000 worth of wealth, while to-night in this city there are over one hundred thousand little children, many of them the illegitimate results of just such orgies as this, whose environments and lack of opportunities and advantages will make their lives more or less a curse to themselves and others. One hundred dollars per year, under the proper system, would feed, clothe and educate each child until they became self-supporting and useful young men and women. One hundred dollars each for one hundred thousand waifs would be $10,000,000 a year, or three per cent. per annum on your capital of over $300,000,000, which is not one-half of what you expect to make. Still you say you have nothing to live for but to indulge in these sensual, beastly orgies. You are perfectly free, of course, to do as you please, but as for me I have other use for my time. I have tried every kind of experience and know how harmful and useless such orgies as these are, especially when there is so much need to make better use of our time.

RAILROAD. Come, Mr. Sutta, you are going too far. We have the right to spend our money as we please.

SUTTA. I can only warn you, gentlemen, that we are facing a crisis that calls for a more serious use of our time than indulging in such orgies as this. As I am spoiling your fun I will take my departure. (Starts to leave the room and Stratton joins him.)

BANKER. You are surely a crank and are trying to scare us by threatening a revolution. If a revolution comes it will be just such cranks as you who will be responsible for it.

(Sutta turns and faces them and says:)

"You need not take my warning, gentlemen. I can give you better authorities than I. Abraham Lincoln,

our lamented president, wrote to a friend in Illinois at the close of the war as follows:

"'Yes, we may well rejoice that this cruel war has come to a close. The best blood of the flower of the American youth has been freely offered on our country's altar in order that our nation might live. It has indeed been a trying hour for this republic; but I see in the near future a crises arising that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the welfare of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow. The money power of this country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until this republic will be destroyed. God grant that my fears may prove groundless.'

"I ask you, gentlemen, if his fears were groundless, when a prominent United States senator has said on the floor of the United States Senate:

"'We can not disguise the fact that we are on the verge of an impending revolution. Old issues are dead. The people of this country are fast arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest. On one side is capital, formidable, entrenched in privileges, arrogant with continued triumph, struggling to adjust all values to its standard. On the other side is labor, asking for employment, struggling to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and subduing the wilderness. Labor starving and sullen in the cities is resolutely determined to overthrow a system by which the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. A system that gives to Vanderbilt and Gould wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and condemns the poor to a poverty from which there is no refuge but the grave. Demands for justice are met with impudence and disdain. The working people of this country asking for employment are treated like mendicants begging for bread.'

"Only a few years ago the most of the wealthy people of this country, both north and south, denounced and abused William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others, and hung John Brown, for warning them that chattel slavery must be abolished. The warning was not heeded by the North or the South, nor the laws enacted abolishing slavery on a basis of justice and reciprocity, by appraising the value of the slaves and paying for them by the government as any other property is paid for that

is condemned by the government. This would have enabled the southern slave-holders to pay good wages to their former slaves and use their capital to develop the wonderfully rich resources of the South, from which the entire country would have reaped a rich return. We were instead compelled to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives and squander billions of dollars of money to devastate the South so seriously that thirty years have scarcely enabled them to recover. Our present crisis is far more serious than we have ever had before in the history of our country. Millions of our able bodied white citizens, including experienced and capable business men, expert mechanics, skilled artists, inventors and teachers, who are able and eager to be producers of something useful, and to be at least self-supporting, are not able to do so. In many cases they are living by the charity of others, and many thousands are joining the immense army of tramps. If you, as multi-millionaires, representing more power to-day than most kings ever possessed, refuse to consider that our present crisis demands a new and broader, more humane and just, system of producing and distributing the wealth of this country than the present selfish, aggressive fight among the strong to get dominion over each other (the weak having long since been left behind in the struggle), then I fear that Abraham Lincoln's warning that the money power of this country would endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until this republic will be destroyed, will indeed come true. Already many of the reform papers of the United States are openly and boldly printing in large type conspicuously the advice to the masses to secure rifles for use in the near future, while the following poem has been printed and endorsed as possible by prominent newspapers of the United States. It is entitled 'Wait.'

"'WAIT.

"'Wait till these ragged vagabonds, now swarming o'er the land,
Are clothed and fed and drilled and led, and feel the guiding hand
Of some clear-headed leader, bred upon the Battle Field;
Some new Napoleon of the West, whose master hand can wield

The sword, the sceptre, too, as well. Some daring son of Mars,
Some hero of a hundred fights, who laughs at death and scars,
Wait till his marching myriads come, poor vagabonds no more,
But every one a soldier trained, a dog of death and gore.
Straining until the leash is slipped, these victims of your hell,
Armed to the teeth, revenge in their hearts, swooping with hungry yell
Down on your crowded cities, where loot and beauty stand,
Easy to pluck, like ripened fruit, by any grasping hand.
Nay, smile not in derision, for be sure that day will come.
You will see their bayonets glitter, you will hear their rolling drums.
Even now the moaning of the storm is in the distance heard;
Even now the tranquil firmament with thunder clouds is blurred.
They're swelling big and bigger still, and yet you sit and smile,
Secure behind your money bags for yet a little while.
Soon, soon the awful storm will burst upon you like a flood;
The gutters of your crowded streets will overflow with blood.
What talisman do you possess, what luck sign o'er your door?
Listen, and down a hundred years you still can hear the roar
Of mad assassins dancing round the crimson guillotine,
Drunk with the blood of rulers, of the rich, and kings and queens,
And still, poor idiots, you smile behind your piles of gold,
When heads a thousand times more firm have in the basket rolled.
Remember that the gold you hoard, got by your scheming skill,
Will bring you naught of safety then; they now will hunt to kill.
You clothed and fed them often, but now no trifling sop,
Though thrown in haste before his jaws, this Cerberus will stop.

With vengeance in their throbbing hearts, they want both
blood and gold.
They only know that you are rich, and they are gaunt and
cold.
'Down with the rich!' their war cry still, the people
shall be free;
Freedom for them, you gave it when you called them o'er
the sea,
The down-trodden and oppressed of every foreign land,
And o'er them threw your aegis, and clasped each by the
hand.
Now ye shall reap the harvest that by yourselves was
sown,
And tread the burning plowshare with many a curse and
groan.
You fought about the negro, now of yourselves take care,
For there is treachery around you, and there is vengeance
in the air.'

"Good evening."

Retires with Stratton.

CHAPTER V.

ROOM IN A TENEMENT HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY, WRETCHED IN EVERY WAY—BARE FLOOR AND WALLS—THE ONLY FURNITURE PLAIN WOODEN TABLE AND CHAIR, AND TWO OLD BOXES FOR SEATS—ONE OTHER BOX WITH A SMALL COAL OIL STOVE TO COOK ON—A FEW TIN PLATES AND CUPS FOR DISHES, AND A BUNDLE OF RAGGED CLOTHES ON AN OLD STRAW TICK IN THE CORNER ON THE FLOOR FOR THEIR BED FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY OF FIVE—PRESENT: MRS. VANDERBILT WITH HER THREE LITTLE CHILDREN, ALL BAREFOOTED, RAGGED AND WRETCHED—THE TWO YOUNGEST OF THE CHILDREN ARE ON THE BED, WRAPPED IN THE BEDDING AND CONSTANTLY CRYING FOR SOMETHING TO EAT—THE POOR, WORN OUT, EMACIATED AND RAGGED MOTHER IS TRYING TO COMFORT THEM.

Oldest girl, Helen, says:

"Mama, you say papa has gone to get us something to eat; why is he gone so long? He left early this morning and has been gone all day, and it is growing dark."

MRS. VANDERBILT. Yes, my precious child. Papa has been gone a long time. But he had to look for work, you know, and perhaps he has secured it and that is keeping him.

HELEN. You have said the same thing, mama, for several days, but every evening papa comes home and he has not had any work and does not bring us anything to eat. The only food we have had has been the plain bread Mrs. Astor, in the next room, and the Jewish Rabbi has given us, and we have not had any to-day, and I am awful hungry and cold. (Sobs and cries.)

MRS. VANDERBILT. Mrs. Astor could not give us any bread to-day, Helen, for she has none herself; and our friend, the Jewish Rabbi, perhaps has none either. The Sewing Machine Company took away her machine, just as they did mine, because she could not finish paying for it. I know my dear ones are hungry, but we must be

patient and wait until dear papa comes, and he surely will bring us some food.

Little ones cry piteously for something to eat. Mother goes to them and takes the smallest in her arms, and leads the other back to the chair, on which she sits and looks up to heaven and shakes her weary head, then buries her head on the breast of her little child, rocking to and fro to try and still its crying.

HELEN. You said there is a loving God up in heaven, who is our Heavenly Father, and that He looks after all His children. Why did He take away our home, where we had so many beautiful pictures and flowers and fine furniture and clothes, and plenty of nice things to eat, and make us come and live in this awful place, where we are hungry and cold all the time?

MRS. VANDERBILT. God didn't make us come here, my darling. The banks and railroads where papa had his money invested all failed, and papa lost all his money, and after a while he borrowed some money on our lovely home, and when it came due could not pay, and we had to give it up. You know how hard papa has tried to get work and earn money, but all the time we are getting poorer and poorer, until finally we had to come and live in the slums.

HELEN. How do people get money, mama?

MRS. VANDERBILT. They generally have to earn it, my dear, by doing some kind of work or business.

HELEN. Did papa do any kind of work or business when we had our lovely home, mama?

MRS. VANDERBILT. No, my darling. He had plenty of money then, that he inherited from his father.

HELEN. But papa has worked very hard since then. He shoveled snow every day from the sidewalks while the snow storm lasted. Why didn't he get plenty of money?

MRS. VANDERBILT. That kind of work does not pay much money, Helen.

HELEN. Why don't it, mama?

MRS. VANDERBILT. Because it does not help people enough to be worth much money.

HELEN. The Jewish Rabbi and Mrs. Astor help us by keeping us from starving to death—do we have to pay them for it, mama?

MRS. VANDERBILT. No, darling; we have no money to pay them. God will reward them when they get to heaven.

HELEN. In my prayer that I repeat every night to God when I go to bed it says: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." What does that mean, mother?

MRS. VANDERBILT. It means, my darling, that every one will be happy, pure and good, and have everything delightful here on earth as it is in heaven.

HELEN. When will that be, mama?

MRS. VANDERBILT. In God's own time, I suppose. I am afraid we are not worthy of such blessing yet.

HELEN. Why ain't we worthy, mama? You told me anything we prayed to God for, and had faith that He would answer our prayers, He would surely send us.

MRS. VANDERBILT. Yes, my dear, we must have faith in God. According to our faith it shall be done unto us.

HELEN. Then I guess we don't put any faith in our prayers. I am going to pray to God to send papa home soon with something to eat, and then to give us our nice home back again, and I am going to have faith and He will answer it.

Helen kneels down and clasps her hands in prayer and says:

"Oh God, up in heaven, mama says you always answer our prayers if we have faith in you. Now, O God, I want you to send papa home soon with lots of nice things to eat, and then give us our beautiful home back again, and give papa lots of money, and make mama, and Mrs. Astor, and the Jewish Rabbi, and everybody real happy, and give them nice homes, too. I have faith in Thee, O God, and I know you will answer my prayer, and I will pray every day after this with faith."

Enter Mr. Vanderbilt, emaciated, ragged and wretched. He has nothing with him and turns aside from his wife, who rises to greet him, and sinks on the box near the table and groans aloud. Mrs. Vanderbilt places the two little ones on the bed and wraps them up, and then returns to her husband and tries to comfort him. He groans in agony and shakes his head and says:

"It is no use, wife, I can not endure this any longer. If I could borrow some money to pay the premium I would get my life insured and gladly kill myself to provide food for my starving family."

MRS. VANDERBILT. My dear husband, you must not give up like this. Surely we will get something to eat to-night. Our kind friend, the Jewish Rabbi, will surely divide with us if he has anything even for his own family. You know he says any one can have half of anything he has at any time, if they need it more than he does. Then there are the Salvation Army women. If we go to them they will give us food.

MR. VANDERBILT. Yes, my dear, I suppose we can beg a little food to keep from starving, but the Rabbi and the Salvation Army have helped us so much. I am ashamed to go to them again. But that is not the worst. I have tried hard all day to get any kind of work at any price, but could not succeed. I then went on Broadway and approached every man who looked as though he was wealthy and asked for only a few cents, saying that my wife and family were at home starving, but I did not get a cent. They would either look cross and tell me to go to work, or repulse me without speaking, while quite a number said they were broke themselves. Finally I was compelled to go to the agent's office and tell him I had failed to get any money. He received positive orders from Mr. Dude, the owner of the tenements, to put us out a week ago for non-payment of rent; but day after day I have pleaded so hard for one more day of grace that he has granted it, until this evening he said he could not wait any longer or he would lose his position as agent, so he is coming to put us out in the street. My God, what will we do, and my poor little darlings cold and starving!

Helen goes to her papa and says:

"I have just been praying to God, papa, to send you home quick with lots of nice food, and to give us our nice, lovely home back again, and mama says if we have faith God will answer our prayers. I guess you came home too quick and God did not have time to send you the food."

MR. VANDERBILT (taking Helen in his arms.) God bless your blessed innocent faith. It gives me courage, my darling, when I was on the verge of desperation. God has given us a beautiful world, with plenty of every

thing for every one. It is only the cold-hearted, selfish rich people who keep us from getting our share.

HELEN. Was you cold-hearted and selfish when you was rich, papa?

MR. VANDERBILT. I am afraid that I was, and that all our present sufferings are to punish me for my past selfishness in not helping others when I had plenty of money.

Enter agent with assistant and police-man. Mrs. Vanderbilt drops on her knees before the agent and says:

"Oh, sir, think of what you are about to do. Here are three helpless little children, already suffering terribly from cold and hunger. Surely you can not be so cruel as to put us in the street to-night?"

AGENT. I am very sorry for you, madam, but I have my own wife and children to support, and Mr. Dude told me to-day that you must be put out before night or he would get a new agent, and I have waited one hour over office hours for your husband to try and get money. But I can not afford to lose Mr. Dude's business, so I have no choice. I know it is hard, but some of the neighbors will take you in before you have been on the street very long. They always do.

Goes to work with the assistant to take out the things. Mrs. Vanderbilt takes one child, Mr. Vanderbilt takes the other in his arms, and the two young children cry piteously on going out. Helen, who has hold of her father's hand, says:

"Are we going back to our beautiful home, papa?"

CHAPTER VI.

WRETCHED STREET IN THE SLUMS—SOLID ROWS OF SIX-STORY TENEMENT HOUSES ON EVERY HAND, AVERAGING A FAMILY TO EACH ROOM—THE SIDEWALK CROWDED WITH DENIZENS AND THE STREETS WITH HUCKSTERS' CARTS PEDDLING STALE FISH, MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT THAT HAS BEEN LEFT OVER FROM THE DAY'S SALES IN THE MARKETS—IT IS DARK EXCEPT FOR THE STREET LAMPS AND THE LIGHTS FROM THE WINDOWS AND HUCKSTERS—UNDER A STREET LAMP ON THE SIDEWALK THE VANDERBILT FAMILY ARE GATHERED WITH THEIR FEW EFFECTS, AND A NUMBER OF DENIZENS HAVE GATHERED ROUND THEM.

RABBI. Here is a quarter of a dollar, friends, which is every cent I have in the world. We must make up one dollar to pay a week's rent in advance before we can secure a room for the Vanderbilts. I would gladly take them in with my family, but we already have two families in our small apartments.

Emma Goldman and Herr Most happen to be passing and stop to see what is the cause of the gathering.

EMMA. Only another eviction. They are too common to notice, as they average over twelve hundred a month in this city at the present time. Only serves them right. When I tried to help them by agitating for their rights, the wage slaves of this city allowed me to be sent to prison without even a protest from them. The next time I start in to agitate I will start in another way.

MOST. Yes, you bet, my friend. I know something about it, too. I have been locked up in prison six times for trying to help such poor devils as these, and get no thanks. Still, it is enough to make my blood boil with indignation to see how they have to suffer, and we must try to find a way to get justice for the poor people soon. I think they are about ready to stick together and mean business. Here is a quarter, friend, to help you get a room.

Sutta and Stratton approach. Sutta is showing his friend the slums of New York by gaslight.

SUTTA. This entire row of tenements on this block belongs to Mr. Dude, whom we met at the supper party last night. I understand his income from his slum tenements is over $100,000 per year, which is only a small part of his income, and still all that wealth was secured by his grandfather's foreclosing a mortgage for $10,000 on a large tract of land here in the city, that he bought in himself for the mortgage, and held onto until the density of the population made the land worth millions of dollars. Yet he would never spend a dollar for any public enterprise or improvement if he could possibly avoid it.

STRATTON. It is hard to believe that people will live in such miserable quarters when we have so much unoccupied land in this country, and then to know that there are many men in this country with thousands of acres for their private use, some having a hundred thousand acres in their private estates, while here are over two hundred and fifty thousand human beings to one square mile.

They approach the gathering around the Vanderbilts. Party of women, with dark wraps around them, approach from the opposite side, and reach the Vanderbilts first. They are inquiring what is their trouble, when Messrs. Sutta and Stratton also reach the gathering. They are all under the glare of the gas light, and the women in dark wraps are facing the light, while listening to the piteous tale of Mrs. Vanderbilt, her husband having gone to try to get assistance from the Salvation Army Corps.

SUTTA. (Aside to Stratton.) Can it be possible? It seems to good to be true, still it must be, for they are certainly not residents of the slums. I have seen these ladies in public, and, unless I am very much mistaken, they are Miss Garrett, Miss Drexel, Mrs. Green, Miss Willard, Mrs. Stanford, Miss Adams, Miss Gould, Mrs. Williams and Miss Fair, some of the most prominent and wealthiest ladies in the United States. What can their being here in the slums mean? Possibly they are only out for a slumming trip to satisfy their curiosity, which is getting to be quite a fad with the rich. Let's see what they will do.

MISS GOULD. Really, my dear woman, your story is a very sad one, and I am so thankful we happened to be passing. My friends here, and myself, have rented a building in the neighborhood, and have had it cleaned and papered and painted. We have only to-day finished furnishing the apartments, and we think they are quite cosy and comfortable. We have been busy all the afternoon with our agent, Mr. Chas. Stover, and having the furniture put in place, and we then attended a meeting at the University Settlement to consider ways and means to provide employment for the unemployed. We are now on our way to the Bowery to take the elevated, which accounts for our being here this time of night. What do you think, ladies, of having this family move into one of the apartments to-night?

MISS FAIR. Just the thing to have them do. Of course, they can not stay here all night. These poor little children are nearly dead with cold and hunger. Let's get them settled at once. The apartments are all complete with stoves, dishes, bedding and furniture, and we can get them a supply of food and set them up in housekeeping to-night. O, Miss Adams, I am so happy and thankful that you have interested us in this work. It is so very good of you to come here and help us get started when you have so much to do at the Hull house in Chicago. I am happier to-night than I have ever been in my life, to realize how much practical good I can help accomplish instead of wasting my time doing nothing and simply trying to amuse myself. (To the Jewish Rabbi.) Here is some money, my friend. Go at once and get a pitcher full of hot coffee and some rolls for these children and their mother.

MISS ADAMS. I tell you the rich people do not know what true happiness is so long as they are simply trying to enjoy themselves. They must go to work and help make others comfortable and happy before they can realize real peace and joy. You have not begun to be happy as you will, Miss Fair, if you follow up this work. People used to wonder how I could endure it to live in the slums of Chicago, in the midst of such terrible wretchedness and misery, and it was terrible trying at first, because I could not get the help I wanted, but still all the time I have been encouraged by realizing that I was only doing my duty. I had my time to use as

I pleased, and what better use could I make of it? Now, many of the wealthiest and most refined ladies in Chicago are helping in the work, some of them living in the slums with me.

MISS DREXEL. My work is mainly for the colored people, and I have become accustomed to much poverty and distress, but I have never seen anything to compare with the condition of the poor people in the slums of this city. It has been a valuable experience to me, and I shall try to make use of it by helping to start a work of this kind in Philadelphia.

MISS GARRETT. It certainly seems to me to be a practical way to help the poor, and I shall start this work in Baltimore.

MRS. STANFORD. And I shall do the same in San Francisco for the poor of that city. I have already helped to start and maintain a number of Kindergartens for the children of the poor, but I realize that as long as they have to live in such wretched, crowded quarters, their education will not do them much good. The most serious problem now for us all to consider is, how to help these poor people to support themselves and be able to secure comfortable homes and other advantages. On every hand we find every kind of occupation and employment overdone, and still thousands and hundreds of thousands of worthy people unable to secure any kind of employment. I think if my lamented husband had lived until he could have helped out the plan of the Populists of issuing money by the government direct to the people through sub-treasuries, at a very low rate of interest, say 1 or 2 per cent. per annum, it would enable all the people in this country to prosper.

MISS WILLARD. So your husband was a Populist, was he, Mrs. Stanford?

MRS. STANFORD. He was anything to help the people. He realized that the wealth he had been able to accumulate had been produced by the help of the working people, and he was constantly studying and working to help them all he could. He felt that a grand University, to provide many kinds of useful training and instruction to young people without any cost to them, would be of some help, so he started the Leland Stanford, Jr. University at Palo Alto, and would have made a grand institution of it if he had lived, and the govern-

ment had not interfered by tying up the endowment. But he realized that education alone was not sufficient, and that is why he favored the plans of the Populists.

MRS. WILLIAMS. Oh, why will not more people realize how much happier and better they would be if they would only try and help those in need to improve their condition. We have had too much so-called charity and reform. We must practice a little more justice and brotherly love. I feel that the rich will soon realize it.

MISS WILLARD. In spite of all this wretchedness I am truly happy to-night. I feel that we are beginning a work that will in time lead to the abolishing of poverty entirely, and then ignorance, intemperance and crime will eventually be done away with. We must get Lucy Mallory's paper, "The Universal Republic," to propose to the members of the World Soul Communion all over the world, to hold the thought that poverty will be done away with, and peace, happiness and prosperity for all mankind be realized on a basis of justice and reciprocity. You know thoughts are things, and according to our faith it shall be done unto us.

MISS ADAMS. Yes, thoughts are things, and will be realized according to our faith, but "faith without works availeth nothing. "Come, Mrs. Vanderbilt; if you have finished the hot coffee, we will get you located in your new home. You will not need these things, and can give them to these kind friends who have been trying to help you, if they want them. The Rabbi will direct your husband where to find you.

MRS. GREEN. Really, ladies, I am so glad you asked me to help you in this work. It is the best investment I have ever made of my money.

MRS. VANDERBILT. I will give these traps to my friend, the Rabbi, who has been so kind to us. Poor as they are, he will find some one glad to get them. (To the Rabbi, taking his hand.) We have been very fortunate to find such kind friends, but I shall never forget your great kindness to myself and family, and I shall hope and pray I may be able to pay you some day.

RABBI. Oh, don't say anything about my helping you. I have done nothing. You know I am nearly as poor as you, but I am so thankful you have found such

good friends. Surely the millennium must be coming. Good-night; good angels be with you.

Miss Gould takes one of the children in her arms, and Miss Fair the other, and Mrs. Vanderbilt takes Helen by the hand, and they start.

HELEN. Mama, God sent these fine ladies in answer to my prayer, didn't he?

MRS. VANDERBILT. Yes, my darling, he surely did.

Sutta and Stratton have been standing aside in a shadow of a telegraph pole, but where they could see and hear the conversation and not be noticed by the ladies.

SUTTA. This seems like a beautiful dream, and too good to be true. I am the happiest man in the world to-night, for I feel the new era of peace, happiness and prosperity for all human beings is surely drawing near on this planet, when our Heavenly Father can get such royal workers as these ladies can be, with their great wealth and influence to help Him. I must submit the plans for the Model City and the New Era Union to these ladies. There is no use wasting time with selfish money kings. A few grand souls, such as these ladies show themselves to be, can make it possible to build enough Model Cities in the course of time for all mortals, where they will be able to enjoy comforts with all possible advantages.

The ladies have been lingering to talk with some of the denizens, and all are still grouped together on the street. Sutta and Stratton at a slight distance. Suddenly every light is out, causing total darkness. Then appears a faint light from above, growing gradually brighter, while sweet, heavenly music is heard, with angels singing:

"On earth, peace, good will to all."

All are now revealed by the light from above, when a flash of bright white light from above is focused upon the group of ladies in the slums, and a beautiful angel in white is seen slowly descending in the midst of this bright light. When within about ten feet of them she stops, suspended in the air, and says:

"Behold, the New Era is at hand. The Creator commands that mankind shall change from the carnivorous

life of contention to the humane life of peace. All who help to maintain war, poverty and crime shall go down to destruction until they are blotted off the earth. Those who are living for self, or Satan, and are only consumers or destroyers, shall be called Uzians, but those who are living and working for others, with faith in the Creator's power of Divine Love, shall be called Faithists. Because woman is the highest symbol of the Creator's love here on earth, into your hands will be given the plans to organize brotherhoods to attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all, especially for the helpless children. As a warning to mortals not to place their faith in material things, all the present large cities, which are festering centers of selfishness and sin, will go down to destruction. All who are ready to help found the Creator's Kingdom on earth will depart therefrom and unite in brotherhoods for doing good unto others, building and maintaining delightful cities and villages, where peace, happiness and prosperity shall abound on a basis of justice and reciprocity." Unless thou art in an organic brotherhood on earth, thou shalt go into an inorganic condition of chaos in the spirit world. Like unto like the Creator created the heavens and the earth and all things therein."

The angel then waves her hand, and suddenly all the slums disappear, revealing in the background, suspended in the air, a beautiful white city, with delightful palaces, mansions, residences and cottages, and grand, magnificent public buildings in the centre. The angel slowly ascends to sweet, heavenly music, while the light and vision gradually fade, until complete darkness envelopes all.

CHAPTER VII.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON—THE "CRADLE OF LIBERTY"—NOW AGAIN THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY, WHERE AN ENLIGHTENED AND HUMANE PEOPLE ARE AGAIN MEETING TO CONSIDER PLANS TO ENABLE ALL THE PEOPLE TO ENJOY PEACE, HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY ON A BASIS OF JUSTICE AND RECIPROCITY—THE SACRED OLD HALL IS BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED WITH FLOWERS AND THE STARS AND STRIPES HANG AS A BACKGROUND OVER THE PLATFORM, TOGETHER WITH THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS—PRESENT, A LARGE AUDIENCE, FILLING THE HALL TO OVERFLOWING, MANY NOT BEING ABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE—INVITATIONS HAVE BEEN SENT BY A COMMITTEE OF LADIES, TO WHOM MR. SUTTA SUBMITTED HIS PLANS, TO THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET, EVERY UNITED STATES SENATOR, TO THE GOVERNORS OF EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY, AND THE LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL KINDS OF ORGANIZATIONS, SOCIETIES AND PROMINENT CORPORATIONS, TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.

They are all seated, facing the platform, and many others are in the gallery and standing in the aisles. A number of distinguished men from abroad are in the audience.

Miss Willard, Lady Somerset, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wallace, Count Tolstoï, Mr. Stead, Gen. Booth, B. O. Flower, Mary E. Lease, Edward Bellamy, ex-Gov. Waite and T. A. Sutta enter the hall and take seats on the platform. Mrs. Lease advances to the front and addresses the audience as follows:

"My dear brothers and sisters, words can not express to you how happy I am to take part in this meeting. This is, I believe, the most important meeting ever held by human beings on this planet. Our Heavenly Father, the All Highest Creator of all, has ever been working in His wondrous ways His mysteries to perform, and through His angels of different degrees has been patiently and lovingly teaching and preparing mortals here

on earth slowly step by step to comprehend and enjoy the many blessings and wonderful opportunities He has prepared for them. All the past experiences of mortals on this planet have been to prepare them for the New Era of peace, happiness and prosperity for all mankind that is now beginning to dawn. I do not mean to say that we can hope that human nature can change from the present carnivorous and competitive habits very suddenly, but still the way is now provided for those who are ready to do so. The way to attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all is so plain and easy that the wayfaring man, though a fool, may not err therein, and the way is open to all, even those without money and without price who are willing to obey the laws of justice and reciprocity.

"Your invitations to attend this meeting have informed you that it was to consider plans for an organization to be called the New Era Union, to unite all the people all over the world, eventually, who desire peace, happiness and prosperity for all on a basis of justice and reciprocity. Also plans for a line of work to attain the same, especially to build the grand New Era Model City to utilize everything that is delightful and useful from all over the world, in a centre for all time to come, as the brightest expression of art, science, learning of all kinds, industry and brotherly love.

"The fact that so many of you have responded, many coming a great distance and a few even from abroad, shows that the world is ready for such a step as this to be taken. All religions, all philosophers, all inspired teachers that have ever existed on this earth have all, to a greater or less degree, hoped for, worked for and prayed for the coming of the time when peace, happiness and prosperity would be enjoyed by all mortals here on earth. That is what I believe Jesus meant when he taught us to pray: 'Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' I will not quarrel with those who want the earth to be burned up or made over, or who are looking for Christ to come down out of the sky to reign here in the flesh before we can have peace, happiness and prosperity for all mortals. Everyone is perfectly free, of course, to believe anything they please as to how the millennium will come, but as a result of many years of hard work and study and thought, I have given to solve the problems of life, I clearly and fully

believe with all my mind and soul that the coming of the millennium will be by putting in practice day by day to a greater and still greater extent the well known truths: 'Seek and ye shall find.' 'According to your faith it shall be done unto you.' 'Faith without works availeth nothing.' 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you,' and 'In union there is strength.'"

Mrs. Lease then takes her seat, and Mrs. Wallace addresses the audience as follows:

"To actually, practically and effectually practice all the grand truths that Mrs. Lease has spoken of is the object of the New Era Union and the grand New Era Model City that Mr. Sutta will present to you. I must not take up your time for the reading of the plans will show how grand and important they are, but as this is the first occasion that they have ever been presented to the public, I must try and impress you with two facts. The first is that Mr. Sutta wants no credit, nor does he consider that he is entitled to any credit for having developed these plans. He has simply been trying to practice the truths quoted to you, and as he has been very much in earnest he has found that in seeking to find a way to do unto others as he would have others do unto him, it was absolutely necessary to do away with the present fierce competitive struggle for existence and selfishly hoarded wealth that most mortals are engaged in, and establish a more humane, just and delightful system of living. Knowing the truth that according to his faith it would be done unto him, he also knew that faith without works availeth nothing, so he went to work in earnest, and in spite of persecution and abuse even from his own relatives and friends, in spite of sufferings and privations, in spite of mistakes and failures, he has faithfully persevered until now he is ready to give to the world the benefit of the result. But he is now more eager than ever to do away with the present competitive and selfish existence, and will work harder than ever, as he has devoted his life to this work. While he will continue to struggle on alone as he has in the past until his mortal life can endure it no longer, and he is forced to submit as his noble mother had to, to an untimely death by trying to carry a load that should have been shared by many, still I hope and pray with all my soul that after you have seen how easy he has made it

for each and every mortal on earth to help in some capacity themselves as well as others attain the grand ideal of peace, happiness and prosperity for all on a basis of justice and reciprocity, that you will all join the New Era Union as soon as possible, and not alone join yourselves, but do all in your power to get your neighbors and friends to join also, and then go to work in earnest and put these plans in operation.

"The other fact is this: do not allow any prejudice to enter your minds against these plans or work on the ground that they are for the purpose of establishing or favoring religious or reform belief, or that by joining the New Era Union one's freedom of thought or action will in any way be interfered with or curtailed. I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Sutta intimately for many years; in fact, ever since he has been engaged in this work of seeking for a more just and humane way of living for all who are ready for it, and I know that his one purpose in all these plans is to carry out to the letter the fundamental principle of our constitution, of freedom of all to worship God according to the dictates of their own mind, or not worship him at all if one does not want to; also, to provide equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none. In mailing the invitations for this meeting we have endeavored to send one to the leading official or representative of every nation, the president and his cabinet, every United States senator and governor, every religion, every belief, every reform, every university, college and other department of learning, every society, lodge, union, trade, labor, business, social, and in fact, every kind of organization that represents any large body of people. If any such were not invited we are sorry and can only plead lack of knowledge of them. From the immense audience I should judge that there has been a very general response to the invitations, and I believe that those who have not responded will do so at subsequent meetings when they learn of the great importance of these plans. We have decided that our dear friend, Miss Willard, who is loved and respected by every person in the world who knows anything of her noble and faithful work for humanity, shall act as our chairman, and I now take great pleasure in presenting Miss Willard to you." (Great and prolonged applause.)

MISS WILLARD. I thank Mrs. Wallace for her kind words relating to myself, but as she has said of Mr. Sutta that he wants no credit for what he has done, as he has simply tried to do his duty, I can say the same for myself. I am simply trying to do my duty, to live for a purpose, and that purpose is to attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all human beings on a basis of justice and reciprocity. Because for years I have realized the necessity for some grand stupendous and sublime organization to unite all people in a practical way to attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all, as I know that "in union there is strength" and "divided we fall," I can say with all my mind and soul that this is the one supreme and happiest occasion of my life, because I believe those plans of Mr. Sutta's to be the most perfect, most complete and most desirable that it is possible for mortal minds to conceive of or attain to on this earth under the present condition or for many years to come.

There is but one thing that will make me happier than I am to-day, and that is the world thrilling, the world enthusing, and the world's most wonderful, gigantic, sublime and grand jubilee, that will be held on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July following the location of the site for the grand New Era Model City. Mr. Sutta suggests that $5,000,000 be expended on this jubilee, and that provisions be made for one million people to be present. Now I want to say right here that the jubilee can be held next July, and that instead of one million there should be five million people present, at least. Let all the people from all the world come in steamers, sail boats or balloons, or any other way they can get here, but especially let every patriotic, progressive American citizen of these glorious United States, who wants to see the object for which our forefathers fought and died, of peace, happiness and prosperity for all, more fully realized than at present for the sake of all they hold sacred and dear. Let all come from the East, and from the West, and North and South. Let the rich and the poor come, let the black and the white come, let the Christians and Spiritualists, the Buddhists, the Brahmins, and the Mohammedans, the Free Thinkers and the Atheists come, let the employers and the employed come, let the prince and pauper come; and as our friend, Mr. W. T. Stead, said in his invitation to the meeting in Central Music

hall, Chicago, to organize the civic federation to reform that city, let the good and the bad come, the pure and the impure; all come, seeing only the good in all, as children of the one Father, for the time is at hand when there shall be peace on earth and good will to all men. Let them come in palace cars, in passenger cars, in freight cars; let them come on foot, on horseback, on mule back; let them come in wagons, carriages and carts; also let every man, woman and young person in the United States who can possibly secure one, come on bicycles to this grand, world-startling jubilee next July 2d, 3d and 4th, to dedicate the site and laying of the corner stone of the grand administration capitol of this grand New Era Model City. (Intense and prolonged applause.) Now, my dear brothers and sisters, I must not take more of your time, for you ought to be eager to hear these plans read, but I want to say that I think it would be more fitting if our friend, Edward Bellamy, who has kindly favored us with his presence to day, should act as chairman. He is dear to all of us for having given us "Looking Backward" (prolonged applause), the inspiration that has made us hope for, pray for, and work for the accomplishment of just such an organization as the New Ere Union, and the realizing of the Grand New Era Model City. I must at least insist on Mr. Bellamy favoring us with a few words. (Prolonged applause. Calls for Bellamy. Mr. Bellamy rises and bows, and says:)

"I shall address you as my dear brothers and sisters, as I notice you do not seem to be offended by being so addressed by Mrs. Wallace and Miss Willard. This is proof to me that this contemplated work is sure to succeed. It is starting out right; it is recognizing as the fundamental principle that we are all brothers and sisters, all children of one Heavenly Father, who is a loving Father, and who wants every single one of His children to enjoy peace, happiness and prosperity to the greatest extent of which they are capable of receiving. Our heavenly father is so loving that He does not want any of His children here on earth to be poor or ignorant, or miserable or unhappy. He wants every single one to be rich and happy and prosperous and intelligent, but He has created certain laws that require that we shall be poor and miserable and ignorant and wretched if we do not strive to improve ourselves and fellow man; or if we disobey the laws of 'seek and ye shall find' by not

seeking; 'knock and it shall be opened unto you' by not knocking; 'according to your faith it shall be done unto you' by not having faith in all things being possible; 'faith without works availeth nothing' by not working; and most important of all, 'in union there is strength,' 'divided we fall,' by not uniting with the best organization we know of. Our Heavenly Father allows us to choose each day, each hour and each minute whom we will serve; whether we will serve our own selfish desires for wealth and pleasure that lead to bondage and disease, or whether we will seek to serve our fellow man according to the laws of justice and reciprocity.

"Of course, if we seek to serve our fellow man, and our fellow man does not appreciate nor utilize our help, it will not do much good. That is proven by the experience of Mr. Sutta. Just five years ago this month he came to my office in this city with a sketch of his plans for a brotherhood to build and operate a Model Coöperative City. I looked it over and told him I thought it was a grand scheme, but I did not offer to contribute one dollar or in any other way help to realize it, and that is the last time I have seen Mr. Sutta from that day to this. I know that he labored faithfully with the Nationalists and other organizations, and even arranged meetings and mailed invitations to every clergyman and prominent philanthropist and reformer in this city, but the only result, after months of hard work, was to help get the Wendell Phillips Coöperative Tailoring Union started to help the victims of the sweating system, and then he became discouraged and reckless for a brief time. He soon found existence unendurable, however, in not trying to live up to his highest light, and then went to Philadelphia, where he worked and lived in the slums and organized meetings, at which he spoke to over twenty five thousand people, trying to interest them in a movement to abolish the slums and build Model Homes for the poor. He then went to Washington, New York, Chicago, Denver and other places, where he has been faithfully pursuing his earnest search for those who mean business in wanting to help attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all. No one who has not gone through the same experience can realize how very severe and discouraging Mr. Sutta's trials have been. I know it is unpleasant to Mr. Sutta to refer to him personally, but I feel that if this, or any

other important work to attain better conditions for all mankind, is ever to succeed, we must, each and every one of us be willing to do our part, instead of crucifying those who are trying to do the best they can, as is too frequently the case at present. Now that we have such wonderfully complete and desirable plans before us for the New Era Union and Model City, let us all vie with each other in doing all in our power to realize them. I know that you are all eager to hear these plans that Mr. Sutta has prepared, but I desire to say with all my soul that I hope we can have, as Miss Willard says, a grand jubilee next July, and that there will indeed be at least ten million people present, insuring a grand and speedy success in realizing all that the highest and best genius can conceive of." (Takes seat amid prolonged applause.)

MISS WILLARD. We are also favored by having with us some of the most prominent and grandest workers in the world, who are engaged in actually putting into practice in their daily lives all these grand principles we are anxious to see carried out on a large scale and made available for all. There is not a person in this hall but who has, by hard work and earnest, noble perseverance, won their title to honor and credit in this grand work for humanity. While, of course, some have worked harder than others and deserve more credit, still we have not attempted to specially select any as more worthy or deserving of honor than others. Our party on the platform is simply the result of wanting a few men and women from abroad, as well as from our country, who would fairly represent our desire to include all nations and lines of work and thought in establishing the New Era Union and building the Grand New Era Model City. Those who are familiar with the lives and earnest, faithful work for humanity of Count Lyopf Tolstoi, W. T. Stead, Gen. Booth, ex-Gov. Waite and Lady Somerset, will rejoice with us that they have favored us with their presence on this grand and important occasion. We would all like very much to hear from each of them on the platform, as well as many of those who are in the audience, who are capable of giving us grand and inspiring thoughts, but as the object of the meeting is to hear the plans that Mr. Sutta has prepared, we will not delay you any longer. Mr. Sutta will only present a brief outline of his plans to-day, but will enter more into detail at a second meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon, and from the fact

that this hall is crowded to overflowing, I think we will have to select a larger hall. If so, it will be announced in the morning papers. I now take great pleasure in presenting to you Mr. T. A. Sutta, who will read his plans to attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all human beings on a basis of justice and reciprocity. (Takes seat. Mr. Sutta comes forward amid great and prolonged applause.)

SUTTA. After all that has been said, my dear brothers and sisters, there is nothing left for me to do but to proceed at once to submit to you the plans for the New Era Model City and New Era Union. I will first say, however, that I don't intend to claim that these plans are perfect. I have not tried to get up an elaborate ideal that can not be realized, but instead have endeavored to present plans that are practical and feasible, and in harmony with our present understanding of the ways and means to get results. There is nothing final or arbitrary in what I submit or suggest. I have simply tried to prepare plans for an organization to unite all who want to attain peace, happiness and prosperity for themselves and their fellow man according to the laws of justice and reciprocity. The different degrees and divisions of the New Era Union, especially the highest degree or the General's division, will enable the best, most progressive and humane men and women to direct and control the work after it has been started. I have only tried to suggest the plan to begin with, and think we can be safe in trusting those who will join the New Era Union and accept the different positions that are provided for, to decide the details, and what shall be done, and how it shall be done, to insure the best interests of all concerned. (He then reads as follows:)

THE NEW ERA MODEL CITY.

To include the grandest permanent world's exposition and emporium, and to be the finest and most complete educational, amusement, industrial and residence Model City of the world. The building and operating of this New Era Model City to be by far the most stupendous and important enterprise ever accomplished on this planet by human beings. The New Era Model City, with its grand, beautiful and new features, attractions and advantages, will be the central object and wonder of the world for centuries to come. It will be the most com-

plete centre of everything magnificent, delightful, useful and desirable that will contribute to making the lives of those who may be so fortunate as to secure a home within its limits the most perfect, prosperous and happy that will be possible here on earth.

This Grand Model City to include the most wonderful and complete permanent world's exposition and emporium that the mind of man can conceive of, showing the best productions of art, science, skill and learning of every kind, with all the attractions, resources, industries and occupations of the world, under the most perfect conditions.

The emporium will become the centre of the world for the display and sale of the best of everything that human beings will produce or desire, in every conceivable department; only samples being exhibited under the most perfect system, the clerks in charge telephoning the order to the store houses, where subway electric railways, connecting with all central points in the city, will rapidly deliver goods to the apartments, residences, hotel, depot or department desired. Every department of art, science, learning, skilled occupation, and desirable and possible industry, will be in actual operation under the most perfect conditions, with the highest skilled artists, professors, teachers, managers, workmen and women, producing the most perfect specimens of every conceivable and desirable object that this world will ever attain to. The occupations and industries will be carried on in model factories and workrooms under the most perfect conditions possible, showing the highest state of art, skill, science and invention in every department, with skilled teachers to instruct those who desire to become experts in their respective vocations.

With the most advanced and complete universities, libraries, colleges and schools of every department of learning, the New Era Model City will become the centre of the world for learning. With the most beautiful and complete opera houses, theatres, club houses, concert halls, athletic parks and gymnasiums, art galleries, hotels, apartments, palaces, mansions and model homes for all.

With every possible and desirable provision for the best and most worthy and intelligent people to be provided for, the New Era Model City will inspire and attract to it, with a power that can not be resisted, the best and most progressive people from all the world.

The grandest and most beautiful churches, temples and halls for every kind of religion and reform of the world that desire to be represented; with their most able teachers, speakers, clergymen, priests and rabbis, will be provided for under the most favorable conditions possible for all. Extensive and most beautiful parks, conservatories, roof and surface gardens, lakes and basins of fresh water, with beautiful fountains, flowers, statuary and delightful public concerts, afternoons and evenings, will be provided at desirable places.

Smooth paved and beautiful boulevards, with separate spaces for promenade, carriages and bicycles, glass covered arcades, connecting all public buildings and electric railroads for rapid transportation, will be supplied.

The most perfect and delightful hotels, apartments, palaces, mansions and modern residences and cottages, with every possible modern convenience to make living in them an inspiration and delight, will be built by the company, or space sold to those who will build under the most careful restrictions and conditions, that will insure their contributing to the pleasures and attractions of the New Era Model City.

This grand exposition, emporium, educational, amusement, industrial and residence Model City of the world will be promoted, built and operated by the New Era Union, a carefully planned and legally incorporated company that will provide the opportunity and necessary means for success for those who have spent years of hard work and study in planning and developing, and those who will assist in building and conducting this grand enterprise.

Those who control the stock will appoint a board of trustees to organize and assist in operating, as far as necessary or desired, every department of the exposition, emporium, industries, institutions of learning, amusements and other interests of the Model City and New Era Union. These trustees will coöperate with those who are appointed by their respective departments, to secure the best results for all concerned. The stockholders of the New Era Union will also elect a board of twelve general directors and a supreme trustee, to have general charge of the entire interests of the New Era Union and Model City, assisted by the captains, majors and general councils, composed of the most useful members of the New Era Union.

The capital stock of the New Era Union will be $10,000,000, which can never be increased, and will be limited to 6 per cent. per annum as interest and dividends on same. To secure further means to erect the public buildings and improvements until the income from residence sites and other interests of the New Era Union will provide sufficient capital, the company will issue general mortgage bonds to the amount that is necessary. These bonds will be a first lien on all land and other assets of the New Era Union, unless a special bond or mortgage is given on separate interests or the property sold; then arrangements will provide for releasing same. The general mortgage bonds will be payable in gold or its legal equivalent in twenty-five years, but may be paid in ten years, or the first day of January any year thereafter, and will bear 6 per cent. annual interest. These bonds will be redeemable at any time at their face value and accrued interest in the residence sites of the New Era Model City that are offered for sale at their current cash price.

The site for the New Model City will be at least ten miles square, and will be planned to provide palaces, mansions, residences, cottages and apartments for from one to five million people, together with ample provision for public buildings, parks, boulevards, avenues, factories, etc.

The New Era Union will invite and make provision for every nation, our United States government, every state and territory, and every prominent religion, society, lodge, institution, and other large bodies of people; also, prominent manufacturers to erect and maintain permanent representative buildings and exhibits in the New Era Exposition City.

Great care and consideration will be given to the selection of the most desirable location for the New Era Model City, where climate, resources and other advantages are the most favorable. Inducements to secure its location by grants of land, bonds, cash, exemption from taxes, etc., by states, counties and corporations, will be carefully considered, and due notice given when the decision will be made by the supreme trustee.

By an enthusiastic response and putting in operation the plans of organizing the different divisions of the New Era Union, promptly and without unnecessary delay, it would be possible to be sufficiently organized to secure the site and have the world-startling and enthusing grand

jubilee celebration at the dedication and laying of the corner-stone of the Administration Capital, in the centre of the city, on next July 2, 3 and 4, and then sufficient progress be made in building the city to justify a grand formal opening, July 4, 1900, to commemorate the beginning of the new century and the close of the old, which has been by far the most important in the history of the world, especially to Americans. To successfully carry out the plans proposed for this grand jubilee would insure at least one million people being present, and the securing from $5,000,000 to $25,000,000 as working capital to begin the erection of the Model City with.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR BUILDING THE NEW ERA MODEL CITY.

A level tract of land, ten miles square, will be selected, as favorably situated as possible. (See plan.) Commencing in the exact centre, the land will be laid off in circles of different widths for different features and departments, one after the other, until the extreme limits of the city are reached. Each circle will, as soon as possible, be completed, for its entire circumference, with the same kind of buildings or improvements originally planned for it; but, to save time and expense, only one-half of the Model City will be built at first, no money or labor being expended on the other half, outside of the Exposition and other public buildings in the centre, until the first half is fully improved and occupied. Radiating from the centre, arcades one hundred feet wide will extend due north, south, east and west, to the limits of the city. Also from the centre to the extreme corners of the city, boulevards one hundred and fifty feet wide, half way between the arcades, will extend northwest, southeast, northeast and southwest.

As the distance from the centre increases, additional avenues will be provided every five hundred feet apart, to cross the different boulevards, avenues and streets of the different circles. The arcades and boulevards radiating from the centre will be lined on both sides, beginning at the hotel and public office circle to the Apprentice boulevard circle, a distance of about four miles, on each of the eight arcades and boulevards, as fast as needed, with ten story apartment buildings, connected continuously, and broken only on the ground floor or first story, with arcades over the different circle avenues and streets.

Underneath these apartment buildings their entire length, and connecting with the Grand Exposition and Emporium Buildings in the center of the city, and with the storage warehouses and factories on the outside of the city, will be subways to contain all pipes and wires for the buildings above; also an electric railway to convey all supplies, material, freight, refuse in sealed packages, baggage, etc. The roofs of the apartment buildings will be provided with a delightful promenade and bicycle boulevard their entire length, with a beautiful roof garden, seats for lounging, and music at desirable times. The apartment buildings themselves will be wonderfully complete and delightful, with all the finest modern improvements, with grand public parlors, libraries, lecture and class rooms, amusement halls, dining rooms, etc., at convenient distances apart.

The arcades will have a glass roof between the apartment buildings, one hundred feet wide, with shades to obscure the sun, when desired. Through the arcades and boulevards their entire length, in the centre, will be double-track electric railways, affording rapid transportation to all parts of the Model City. The arcades and boulevards will be supplied with beautiful fountains, statuary, shrubs and flowers, and separate spaces for promenade, bicycles and carriages.

Outside of the arcade and boulevard apartment buildings, their entire length, will be a beautiful park, with lawns, trees, fountains, flowers, etc., forming a most delightful and inspiring environment for those living in these apartments. With all apartments on the outside of the buildings; that is, with outside rooms to the light and air, with delightful view. With the best elevators, telephone, electric lights and heat, and all other conveniences to relieve the occupants of the ordinary cares and troubles of living, as far as possible. These apartments will afford the most delightful homes of the kind that can be found in the world. On an average of one person to every two rooms in these apartments, the arcades and boulevards radiating from the centre of the city would accommodate over one million people, while the circle boulevards and avenues would accommodate another million people in the same kind of apartments, and still leave fifteen-sixteenths of the ten miles square of the New Era Model City for public buildings, parks, boulevards, avenues, streets, palaces,

mansions, residences, cottages, factories, etc., so that a population of from three to five million people would readily be accommodated in this Grand Model City without any crowding whatever. By the system of transportation, delivery of supplies, etc., even with this number, there would be less confusion or crowding together than a city of one-tenth the size.

THE CIRCLES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

In the exact centre of the city, from and through which radiate the four glass-covered arcades and four boulevards extending to the limits of the city, will be the grandest, highest and most beautiful building ever erected in the world. This building will be the Administration Capitol for the New Era Model City and the New Era Union, with delightful and complete offices for all the executive officers of all departments of the New Era Union. This building will be three hundred feet in diameter, three hundred or more feet high, and have the highest tower or dome of any building in the world. The ground floor will be a grand central exchange depot for all the electric railways radiating to all parts of the city. The second story will be a grand Auditorium, to hold twenty-five thousand people, for important public meetings, and for the use of the Captains' Council of the New Era Union. The next floor above will be a still more beautiful grand Auditorium, though smaller, for the use of the Majors' Council of the New Era Union, with rooms for its officers. Above this will be the grand and magnificent Generals' Council Hall, and apartments for its officers. The floor above for the Executive Officers of the Recruits' Division, and so on up, a floor for each division of the New Era Union, to the highest or Generals' Division. Then the highest floors for the General Executive Officers, and the top floor for the Supreme Council and Supreme Trustee.

Circle No. 2. From the centre of the city will be a beautiful park, with fountains, statuary, lawns and flowers, two hundred and fifty feet wide, entirely surrounding the Administration Capitol, which, with the next four circles, will afford a most delightful environment and open space for the magnificent Administration Capitol. All circles from here out to the limits of the city, of course, being complete circles around the centre, in

creasing in circumference as the distance increases from the centre.

Circle No. 3. Will be a basin of fresh water, two hundred feet wide, with marble margins, small wooded islands, electric fountains, boats, etc.

Circle No. 4. Another beautiful park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, same as No. 2.

Circle No. 5. Two hundred feet wide, the most beautiful and grand conservatories and hot houses for the rarest and choicest flowers and fruits, plants, etc.

Circle No. 6. Another beautiful park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, with fountains, statuary, plants, and a glass roof over the entire park, connecting the Grand Exposition Building on the next circle with the conservatories on the last. In this delightful glass-covered park, large conventions, public meetings, concerts, etc., can be held, where fifty thousand or more people can meet in a body if they desire. In this delightful arcade park, band and orchestral music will be provided afternoons and evenings.

Circle No. 7. Grand Exposition and Emporium Building, one thousand feet wide, by far the largest and most wonderful building ever built in the world. The first or ground floor will be fifteen feet below and five feet above the surface, with open spaces in the floor above every fifty feet, affording light and ventilation from the glass roof over the main exposition floor, in sections. The ground floor will be for heavy machinery, including printing presses, dynamos, etc., with the coarse exhibits and industries, with the electric supply cars passing around the entire circle of the building in different sections, and connecting with the subway cars under the arcade, boulevard and different circle department buildings throughout the city, and through them to the factories, store houses and freight depots on the outskirts of the city, so that very few horses and wagons will be necessary for the transportation of freight, material, supplies, refuse, etc.

The main or second floor, five feet above the surface of the land outside and twenty feet above the ground or first floor, will be for the most attractive and delightful Exposition and Emporium that can be conceived of. It will be divided into sections and departments, and with the floor below for the heavy and bulky goods, showing samples of every conceivable article produced by human

beings that is useful or desirable. Elevated electric cars will pass in both directions through the different sections around the entire building or circle, a circumference of from ten to twelve thousand feet or an average of over two miles. They will connect with the cars on the radiating arcades that pass through this Grand Exposition and Emporium Building, thus enabling the people to stop at any department they desire, without any tiresome walk being necessary. The ceiling of the main floor will be thirty feet high, with a glass roof, in sections two hundred feet wide, between the five higher stories, fifty feet wide on the outside and inside circle of this great building, and each two hundred feet between.

These open spaces, two hundred feet wide, between the five upper stories will afford ample light and air to the main Exposition and Emporium floor and to all parts of this, the grandest and most stupendous building in the world, covering over ten million square feet of ground, and about thirty five million feet of floor space, and seven stories high, or about one hundred and thirty feet high.

There will be a promenade and garden on the outside and inside circle of the roof of this grand building, affording a delightful view of the many grand features of the New Era Model City.

On the floors above the main Exposition and Emporium floor, light industries, representing as many departments of art, science and skilled labor as possible, will be carried on, where women and girls who are old enough will be mainly employed. The men and boys will be employed on the first or ground floor at various industries, and in the factories and work rooms outside of the residence circles of the city. All of the best inventions and improvements will be utilized in every possible way, making this Grand Exposition and Emporium the centre of attraction and wonder of the world for centuries to come.

The Emporium Department will include everything possible produced and desired by human beings, including food products and all kinds of staple supplies that will be represented by sample only, orders being taken by the clerks in charge and telephoned to the storehouses in the outskirts of the city, from which they will be rapidly delivered at regular times during the day, through the subway electric railways, to any place desired.

Each division of the city, where needed, will also contain a small but complete emporium for staple articles needed frequently by the residents in the neighborhood, and connected by telephone with each house, thus doing away with all other stores, and saving the enormous waste of time and labor and capital under the present competitive, haphazard methods of selecting and distributing supplies.

Circle No. 8—Railroad boulevard, one hundred feet wide; traffic driveway, with surface steam railroad track connecting, through one of the boulevards, with the steam railroads outside of the city, to enable heavy articles for the Exposition and Emporium building material, and private and excursion cars, to enter the city without transfer.

Circle No. 9—Amusement park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, in which will be erected and maintained the grandest and most beautiful opera houses, club houses, theatres, concert halls and other places of amusement in the world.

Circle No. 10—Amusement boulevard, with space for carriages, bicycles, and promenade, one hundred and fifty feet wide, with the elevated electric railroads and glass covered arcades connected with these radiating from the centre, affording shelter from storm and heat in going to and from public buildings and homes.

Circle No. 11—Artists' park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, with the finest art galleries, museums, libraries, gymnasiums, bath palaces and select hotels in the world, connected with glass covered arcades, as are all the other public buildings in the centre of the city.

Circle No. 12—Traffic driveway for supplies between the public buildings in the two adjoining parks twenty five feet wide.

Circle No. 13—National park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, in which will be erected and maintained grand and beautiful buildings, representing every nation, the United States government, states and territories that desire to be represented in the World's Model Exposition City.

Circle No. 14—National boulevard, one hundred and fifty feet wide, the same as No. 10 with electric railroad, etc.

Circle No. 15—Exposition park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, for representative buildings, the same as

No. 13, with buildings for special purposes and large manufacturing exhibits.

Circle No. 16. Traffic driveway, twenty-five feet wide.

Circle No. 17. University park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, for the most complete and modern universities, colleges and schools of the world, representing every department of art, science, music, mechanical training and all other branches of learning.

Circle No. 18. University boulevard, one hundred and fifty feet wide, with electric railroad, arcade, etc.

Circle No. 19. College park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, the same as No. 17, also with model apartment for students.

Circle No. 20. Traffic driveway, twenty-five feet wide.

Circle No. 21. Fraternal park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, for grand and beautiful temples and halls for every prominent lodge, society, order and union of the world that desires to be represented in the World's Exposition and Model City.

Circle No. 22. Temple boulevard, one hundred and fifty feet wide, with electric railway, arcade, etc.

Circle No. 23. Temple park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, for the finest and most beautiful churches, temples and halls for every religious and spiritual belief in the world that desires to be represented.

Circle No. 24. Promenade boulevard No. 1, fifty feet wide, next to the basin of fresh water on the next circle, with shade trees and seats along the margin of the water.

Circle No. 25. Basin of fresh water, three hundred feet wide, and the circumference is now over six miles, with islands covered with shade trees, shrubbery, ferns and flowers, and shaded arbors affording delightful and secluded nooks for students and others who desire to be alone with the beauties of nature, even while in the midst of the World's Exposition and Model City. Here will be gondolas, sail, row and motor boats, and a large supply and variety of fresh water fish for those who desire to catch them. With brilliant electric lights and music in the evenings, marble margins and the delightful wooded islands and electric fountains and every other possible attraction, this beautiful basin of fresh water in

the midst of such magnificent surroundings will be one of the chief delights of the New Era Model City.

Circle No. 26. Promenade boulevard No. 2, fifty feet wide, with trees and seats along the water.

Circle No. 27. Carriage boulevard, fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 28. Bicycle boulevard, fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 29. The most beautiful arcade park that can be conceived of, one hundred feet wide, all under and enclosed with glass extending from the ten story model hotels and office buildings on the next circles to the boulevards on the last, with fountains, statuary and flowers. With shades under the glass roofs and side to be unrolled when the sun is too warm in the day time and with brilliant electric lights in the evening. This delightful arcade park will be a desirable place to meet friends and enjoy social chats, or listen to the fine music that will be provided afternoons and evenings. Here also will be held large conventions and other meetings, and on special occasions, balls, banquets, dinners and suppers for large parties, the food being supplied from the adjoining hotels.

Circle No. 30. The finest and most complete hotels and office buildings in the world, ten stories high and two hundred feet wide, with all the best modern improvements. Under the buildings around the entire circle of about six and one-half miles will be the subway for all pipes, and an electric supply railway for transporting supplies, baggage, material, refuse in sealed packages, etc., connecting with the cross subways along the arcade boulevards and through them to the emporium in the centre of the city and warehouses, factories and depots, on the outskirts. In the office buildings in this circle, doctors, lawyers, dentists and other professional and commercial people will be provided for. Here also will be the general offices of every industry, enterprise and all other departments of the New Era Union, the executive offices being in the Administration capitol.

Circle No. 31. An avenue, one hundred feet wide, for traffic and carriages, and double track electric railway connecting with all cross avenues and boulevards.

Circle No. 32. One hundred and fifty feet wide for more hotels and office buildings when needed. Other public buildings, places of amusement, lecture halls, fine bath houses, etc., will here be provided for.

Circle No. 33. Avenue fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 34. First Generals' circle, three hundred and fifty feet wide, divided into generals' estates four hundred feet front on the grand Generals' boulevard on the next circle. Here the members of the Generals' Degree of the New Era Union will have their palaces. Every general's estate will cost $250,000, and the purchaser to hold it must begin the erection within one year of a general's palace, to cost at least $500,000, and to be as beautiful and complete as possible. As the General's Degree members will have the highest authority and responsibility, requiring them to know and understand the representative people from the different departments of the New Era Union, they will be expected to give grand reception entertainments, balls and banquets for that purpose from time to time, so that it will become the chief delight and ambition of the members of the New Era Union to be invited to the palaces of the General's Degree members. One of the sections of the first Generals' circle, between an arcade and boulevard which will be about two thousand feet front on the Generals' boulevard, will be reserved for a grand Administration castle, to cost $5,000,000 or more, and to be the most delightful, wonderful, beautiful and complete building of the kind in the world when the New Era Union can afford to build it. Here the supreme trustee and supreme council will live and entertain the executive officers of the New Era Union, and the General's, Major's and Captain's Degree members in good standing, on properly appointed occasions.

Circle No. 35. Generals' boulevard two hundred feet wide, to be with the other, No. 38, the finest and most beautiful boulevard in the world, with separate space for promenade, bicycles and carriages, and with statuary, fountains, trees, plants, brilliant electric lights, and every other desirable attraction to make them an inspiration and delight.

Circle No. 36. Second Generals' circle, three hundred and fifty feet wide, same as No. 34, for generals' palaces.

Circle No. 37. Third Generals' circle, same as the other two. These three Generals' circles will afford generals' estates four hundred feet front on the Generals' boulevards for only about two hundred generals' palaces, besides the grand Administration capitol. As there will never be a like opportunity in this generation

to secure such grand and delightful environments as will be provided in this grand Exposition and Model City of the world, and especially in these sublime Generals' circles, the wealthiest and most progressive people in the United States will eagerly secure these generals' estates and erect thereon their palaces and establish a society that will be an example for all the world to follow by using their wealth and ability to help all mankind to attain peace, happiness and prosperity on a basis of justice and reciprocity.

Circle No. 38. Second Generals' boulevard, two hundred feet wide, the same as the first.

Circle No. 39. Generals' park, three hundred and fifty feet wide, for the churches, schools, club houses, emporiums and other public buildings for the General's Degree members of the New Era Model City.

Circle No. 40. Generals' apartment building, two hundred feet wide and four stories high, with roof gardens and most beautiful and complete in every way. They will be used by General's Degree members who can not afford to, or were not in time to secure estates for generals' palaces. Under these apartments (as they will be continuous in the course of time, except for cross arcades and boulevards) will be the subway electric railways for supplies, etc.

Circle No. 41. First Majors' boulevard, one hundred and fifty feet wide, with electric railways connecting with the cross arcades and boulevards to all parts of the city, and a space for carriages, bicycles and promenade.

Circle No. 42. First Majors' circle, two hundred feet wide, for majors' estates, one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet, for Major's Degree members, which will cost $50,000, and the mansions to be erected thereon must cost at least $100,000, and be as beautiful as possible. Then follows five more Majors' circles for Major's Degree members' mansions; also three more Majors' boulevards.

Circle No. 51. Majors' park, three hundred feet wide, for churches, schools, club houses, places of amusement, emporiums and other public buildings for Major's Degree members.

Circle No. 52. Majors' apartment building, one hundred and fifty feet wide, six stories high, with roof gardens complete in every way, with subway electric rail

ways for supplies. These apartments are for Major's Degree members who do not build mansions.

Circle No. 53. First Major avenue, one hundred feet wide, with double electric railway connecting with all others. Also to be a beautiful avenue, as all the other streets and avenues of the Model City will be, far more attractive and delightful, smooth and clean, than any of our streets and avenues in our present cities.

Circle No. 54. First Captains' circle, one hundred and fifty feet wide, divided into residence sites fifty feet front, costing $10,000 each, for Captain's Degree members who build residences to cost this amount or more.

Circle No. 55. Traffic way fifteen feet wide for supplies. Then follows five more Captains' circles, three more Captains' avenues and two more traffic ways.

Circle No. 66. Captains' park, two hundred and fifty feet wide, for churches, schools, club houses, theatres, emporiums and other public buildings for Captain's Degree members.

Circle No. 67. Captains' apartment buildings, one hundred and twenty-five feet wide, eight stories high, complete and modern, with roof gardens and subway electric railways.

Circle No. 68. Captains' avenue, one hundred feet wide, with double electric railway.

Circle No. 69. Captains' apartment buildings, same as No. 67, when needed. Then follows seven more Captains' circles, four more Captains' avenues and three more traffic ways in the captains' division of the Model City.

Circle No. 84. Traffic way twenty-five feet wide between the captains' and lieutenants' divisions of the New Era Model City.

Circle No. 85. First Lieutenants' circle, one hundred and twenty-five feet wide, divided into lieutenants' residence lots thirty feet front, that will cost $5,000 each, for Lieutenant's Degree members, who will erect a residence to cost $5,000 or more. Then follows eight more Lieutenants' circles, five avenues and four traffic ways between circles.

Circle No. 103. Lieutenants' park, two hundred feet wide, for churches, schools, places of amusement, club houses, emporiums and office buildings for Lieutenant's Degree members.

Circle No. 104. Lieutenants' apartments, one hundred feet wide, ten stories high, with roof gardens, subway electric railway, etc.

Circle No. 105. Sixth Lieutenants' avenue, seventy-five feet wide, with electric railway in both directions.

Circle No. 106. Lieutenants' apartment buildings, when needed. Then follows eleven more Lieutenants' circles, six more Lieutenants' avenues and five traffic driveways.

Circle No. 129. Traffic way, one hundred and twenty-five feet wide, between the lieutenants' and sergeants' division of the Model City.

Circle No. 130. First Sergeants' circle, one hundred feet wide, divided into lots twenty-five feet front, to cost $2,500 each, for Sergeant's Degree members to build cottages, to cost that amount or more. Then follows nine more sergeants' circles, six sergeants' streets, sixty feet wide, and four traffic ways, ten feet wide.

Circle No. 150. Sergeants' park, one hundred and fifty feet wide, for churches, schools, places of amusement, club houses, emporiums and office buildings for Sergeant's Degree members.

Circle No. 151. Sergeants' apartment buildings, one hundred feet wide, ten stories high, with roof gardens, subway electric railways, etc.

Circle No. 152. Sergeants' avenue, seventy five feet wide, for electric railway in both directions.

Circle No. 153. Sergeants' apartment buildings, when needed. Then follows eleven sergeants' circles, six Sergeants' streets and five traffic ways.

Circle No. 176. Traffic way, twenty-five feet wide, between sergeants' and privates' divisions of the Model City.

Circle No. 177. First Private's Degree circle, one hundred feet wide, divided into lots twenty feet front, to cost $1,500, for Private's Degree members who build cottages to cost that amount or more. Then follows eight more privates' circles, five privates' streets, fifty feet wide, and four traffic ways, ten feet wide.

Circle No. 195. Privates' apartment buildings, one hundred feet wide, ten stories high, to be built after Nos. 198 and 200 are fully occupied.

Circle No. 196. Seventh Privates' street, fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 197. Privates' park, one hundred and fifty feet wide, for churches, schools, places of amusement, club houses, offices, emporiums, etc., for Privates' Degree members.

Circle No. 198. Privates' apartment building, one hundred feet wide, ten stories high, with roof gardens, subway electric railways, etc.

Circle No. 199. Privates' avenue, seventy-five feet wide, with electric railways in both directions.

Circle No. 200. Privates' apartment building, same as No. 198, to be built when this is occupied. Then follows nine more privates' circles, five more privates' streets, and four traffic ways, ten feet wide.

Circle No. 219. Traffic way, twenty-five feet wide.

Circle No. 220. Privates' apartment buildings, one hundred feet wide and ten stories high, with roof gardens, subway electric railway, etc.

Circle No. 221. Privates' boulevard, one hundred and fifty feet wide, with electric railway in both directions, separate space for carriages, bicycles and promenade.

Circle No. 222. Factory park, gardens, etc., one hundred and fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 223. Factory building circle, one hundred feet wide, for all kinds of industries in model factories and workrooms, connected together to economize space, power and time of operatives. This circle will have a circumference of about twenty-nine miles, affording space for factories of every kind that can be conceived or desired. Under this factory circle will be a subway for all pipes, wires, electric railway for transporting all supplies and productions to and from different factories, and to the railroad depots, warehouses, apartment buildings, local emporiums, and the Grand Central Exposition and Emporium in the center of the city. Through the first story of these factory circle buildings, when enough are built to justify it, an elevated double track electric railway will be provided to enable spectators to enjoy a general view of the inside of the factories. Also for the convenience of the operatives in going back and forth to their work. These factory buildings being only one hundred feet wide, with delightful parks, gardens and trees on both sides, with everything kept clean and orderly, finely finished and supplied with all modern appliances and conveniences, so that those

working in them will indeed find it a pleasure to be useful producers and workers instead of consumers only and drones.

Circle No. 224. Storage and Railway park, two hundred feet wide, with steam railroad tracks and storage houses, yards for supplies and products of the factories.

Circle No. 225. First Recruits' street, fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 226. Recruits' apartment buildings, one hundred feet wide and six stories high, with roof gardens and other conveniences, for those who perform crude, coarse and common kinds of work, or are only learning, or have been taken on probation or trial. Their pay will only be two dollars per day for eight hours' work, but the accommodations and advantages they can secure in exchange for their two dollars will far exceed what expert mechanics now earning three dollars can secure. Every inducement and opportunity will be provided for recruits to progress and be admitted into the higher degrees as soon as worthy or needed, according to the laws of the civil service department.

Circle No. 227. Second Recruits' street, fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 228. Recruits' park, one hundred and fifty feet wide, for the churches, schools, places of amusement, clubs, emporiums and office buildings for recruits.

Circle No. 229. Recruits' apartment buildings, one hundred feet wide, six stories high, with roof gardens, etc.

Circle No. 230. Recruits' avenue, seventy five feet wide, with double track electric railway.

Circle No. 231. Recruits' apartment buildings, when the others are all occupied.

Circle No. 232. Third Recruits' street, fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 233. First Recruits' avenue, one hundred feet wide, divided into lots twenty feet front, to cost $500 each, on which cottages, to cost same amount or more, will be erected for recruits who are members of the New Era Union.

Circle No. 234. Traffic way, ten feet wide.

Circle No. 235. One hundred feet wide, same as No. 233, for recruits' cottages.

Circle No. 236. Gardeners' street, fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 237. Gardens, orchards, hothouses and poultry farms, five hundred feet wide, the circumference being about thirty miles and containing about eighteen hundred acres. Here fruit, vegetables, poultry and eggs

will be produced for the residents of the Model City in the most effectual and systematic methods possible.

Circle No. 238. Farm drive, fifty feet wide.

Circle No. 239. Stock farms and milk ranches on to the limits of the city, which will amount to about five thousand acres, and still leave space in the corners for large public parks, railroad plants, large factories, power plants and public buildings not desired inside the city.

In the northeast corner of the New Era Model City will be an immense railroad plant, with a grand depot, for the transfer of passengers from the electric railway system of the New Era Model City to the steam railroads outside. Also, with freight tracks, warehouses, railroad shops, car houses, power plants, large factories and mills, lumber yards, etc.

In the northwest corner will be a grand public park of about fifteen hundred acres, with a large lake for boating and fishing, tracks for all kinds of races and games, immense pleasure pavilions for amusements of all kinds, immense auditoriums for large gatherings, hotels and apartment buildings for those who wish to live outside of the city, and in every other possible way this grand park will be the most delightful and attractive in the world.

In the extreme southeast corner of the city will be the cemetery and crematory for the Model City, and in the southwest corner will be complete and perfect hospitals, asylums, jails and other public buildings.

In each residence division of the New Era Model City a number of blocks will be arranged for those who want homes on the Coleman Stuckert Model Home Plan—the plans of Mrs. Coleman Stuckert, that aroused so much interest at the World's fair, at Chicago, which provide for a central coöperative building in the centre of each block of houses, in which is provided an electric light and heating plant to light and heat all the houses in the block. In this central coöperative building all of the laundry work is performed for the entire block, and with a complete cold storage plant to preserve food in quantities, and the most complete facilities for expert cooking, all meals will be prepared for those who desire same, to be delivered in heated hampers by rapid electric conduits to each dining room in the private homes, or the public dining room in the central building. This central building has many other advantages, such as providing comfortable homes for the servants or skilled help; also, with billiard and

game rooms for adults, class and play rooms for children, and a fine hall on the second floor for lectures, concerts, dances, amateur theatrical plays and other purposes for the residents of the block.

By Mrs. Coleman Stuckert's plan the advantages and comforts of each family are greatly increased, while the labor and expense for living are greatly reduced from the present plan, where each family must have its own servants, do their own heating, cooking, washing, etc., and then not have either done nearly as well as the skilled help by Mrs. Stuckert's plan will perform it. Every other possible improvement and desirable attraction will be provided, with telephones in every house, and all heating, lighting and cooking to be done by electricity, doing away with any necessity for furnaces, fires, steam, fuel, and other wasteful and unpleasant things now considered so necessary.

With the above system the New Era Model City will be a constant delight to its residents and visitors, and an example to the world for centuries to come, so that in time all the progressive and ambitious people in the world will be living in Model Cities, Towns and Villages, and the present cities and towns will be abandoned as useless and worthless. By the above plans for the apartments and private homes, the New Era Model City will accommodate five million people in comfort on ten square miles, with all the public conveniences provided for, and without crowding or inconvenience. But provision will only be made at first for the following number:

General's Degree members and their families...	1,000
Major's Degree members and their families.....	10,000
Captain's Degree members and their families...	100,000
Lieutenant's Degree members and their families	150,000
Sergeant's Degree members and their families..	200,000
Private's Degree members and their families...	250,000
Recruit's Degree members and their families...	289,000
	1,000,000

In order that the New Era Model City may provide for all classes of people to the best possible advantage, according to the present system of living, the following scale of prices for land and the cost of improvements are suggested:

Generals' estates, 350–400, $1.78 4/7 square foot, $625 front foot, $250,000.

Majors' estates, 150–200, $1.66⅔ square foot, $333.33 front foot, $50,000.

Captains' sites, 50–150, $1.33⅓ square foot, $200 front foot, $10,000.

Lieutenants' sites, 30–125, $1.33⅓ square foot, $166.66 front foot, $5,000.

Sergeants' lots, 25–100, $1 square foot, $100 front foot, $2,500.

Privates' lots, 20–100, 75 cents square foot, $75 front foot, $1,500.

Recruits' lots, 20–100, 25 cents square foot, $25 front foot, $500.

The cost of improvements in these different divisions should be at least as follows:

Generals' estate palaces, to cost	$500,000 or more
Majors' estate mansions, to cost	100,000 or more
Captains' residences, to cost	10,000 or more
Lieutenants' residences, to cost	5,000 or more
Sergeants' cottages, to cost	1,500 or more
Recruits' cottages, to cost	500 or more

On the above basis of value and a reasonable price for that portion of the New Era Model City sold or leased for public purposes, not including parks, arcades, boulevards, avenues, streets, etc., the land of the New Era Model City will realize for the New Era Union over $1,000,000,000, or an average of only $1,000 for each one of a population of one million people.

The cost of all the grand public buildings, railroads, arcades, boulevards, avenues, streets, palaces, mansions, residences, cottages, hotels, apartment buildings, factories, store houses, mills, power plants, water plants, and all other public improvements should amount to $1,000,000,000 more, or a total of $2,000,000,000, which, at 10 per cent. interest, wear and depreciation, would be $200,000,000 fixed charge per annum, or only $200 for each one of a population of one million people.

The coöperative system of the New Era Union for the production and distribution of all needed supplies for the use of the members, and the most profitable industries and employments for profits, insuring the best products and commanding the best prices in every market in the

world, will enable the members of the New Era Union to invest their services and surplus capital in the different departments of the New Era Union and its bonds, and be sure of a safe and profitable investment. This system of cooperation is the most perfect that our present civilization is capable of realizing, each member of the New Era Union being able to advance as fast as worthy or possible, according to the laws of the civil service department. This department will keep a careful account of each member's record and time of service, and insure that all promotions and dismissals will be in accord with the laws of justice and reciprocity, and for the best interests of all concerned.

The production of wealth by the system of the New Era Union, saving the enormous and unnecessary waste of time, labor and capital from the present haphazard, unorganized competition, where six or more groceries, butchers, dairies, dry goods stores, etc., are striving to divide up the business that any one of them could do much better alone, will in a few years be so great that it will enable the thrifty and progressive members of the New Era Union to live in comfort on their investments in its stocks and bonds, or working only a few hours a day.

The children of members of the New Era Union, as they grow up, will be specially trained and educated to succeed and excel in whatever department they choose, or are best adapted for, and in every possible way their lives will be as complete and happy as the circumstances will permit.

The object of the New Era Union to attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all its members, on a basis of justice and reciprocity, will be so grandly and completely realized in the New Era Model City that it will become a pattern for all the world to follow after until peace, happiness and prosperity, in harmony with the highest moral, intellectual and spiritual development, will become possible for all human beings. Of course old fogies, narrow minded pessimists, and selfish, scheming money kings, who are shrewd enough to see in this system the destruction of the present methods of the Shylock and taskmaster, absorbing the wealth of the producers, will all oppose this enterprise and say it is impossible and impractical, but nevertheless it will be fully realized in a very few years, and when it is thoroughly understood by the people, the progress to attain it will be so rapid

that the applications from progressive, intelligent people for employment, investment in the departments of the New Era Union, and for homes in the New Era Model City, will far exceed those that can be accepted.

A complete prospectus will be prepared, with diagrams and illustrations giving a clear outline of the plan for building and conducting the New Era Model City, and organizing and conducting the New Era Union. Millions of copies will be distributed all over the United States, together with illustrated and descriptive articles in the magazines and newspapers in the United States. General and local agents will be put at work in every city, town and village in the United States, who will be permanently employed according to their ability and success, to solicit applications and subscriptions for the bonds of the New Era Union and residences in the Model City.

When the departments of the New Era Union are in operation, producing more than the residents of the New Era Model City require, these agents will then take orders for and deliver everything produced and sold by the New Era Union, thus insuring the highest retail prices and the surest market that it will be possible to secure.

Not a single person in the United States doubts the ability of our government and people to raise one million soldiers and $1,000,000,000, if necessary to protect us in case of war. Any one who will not believe in the possibility and assist in the success of the New Era Model City and New Era Union should be pitied rather than despised, for their lamentable lack of enterprise and ambition to achieve grander and better things, and for their indifference to the needs of human beings to enjoy peace, happiness and prosperity rather than the stagnation, distress and fierce, selfish competition now existing on every hand. Our country is so wonderfully supplied with undeveloped resources that it could support the population of the world in comfort. It is the duty and the destiny of the American people to make a grand success of this enterprise, that has been planned on the most perfect system of justice and reciprocity that is possible with the present unfoldment of human nature.

When the location of the New Era Model City has been decided, and the site secured and proper arrangements made, the dedication of the Model City, by laying the corner stone of the Administration Capitol, will be

the grandest event by far in the history of the world. Every nation of the world, every government official, every state and territory official, every religious denomination and society; every lodge, order, union, trade and labor organization; every educational, industrial, scientific, and all other organizations of every kind, that represent any number of people, will be invited to be present and take part in the grand celebration. This grand jubilee will last three days, and take place on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July following the selection of the site for the New Era Model City. It will include the grandest jubilee concerts, exhibitions, fireworks, performances of all kinds, races, banquets, speeches, etc., that can be conceived of. Cheap excursions from all over the world, but especially from all parts of the United States, will be arranged, with provisions for sleeping and feeding and otherwise accommodating at least one million people. The details for this gigantic and elaborate jubilee will be given at length, at the proper time, to show how possible and desirable it is to help make a grand success, and in every way to arouse and enthuse the people to such an intense degree that the success of the New Era Union and the New Era Model City will be assured.

Those who may think this is impossible and only an idle dream only show their ignorance and lamentable lack of ambition. We were able to build and conduct the grandest World's Exposition the world has ever known, at an expense of about $40,000,000, for a brief six months, and any one who took the least trouble to learn the facts would realize how much better and easier the work would have been done had it been for permanent use. Then with the system and organization once in operation, they could have gone on building and maintaining grand buildings and other improvements and institutions and industries just as long as the people wanted them. Of course, the narrow minded fogies and pessimists will ask where the money is to come from. If our people were sufficiently intelligent they would build these Model Cities by the government, until the entire population of the world was provided for, if they desired, without paying a cent for interest. Those who want to read a beautiful ideal, as well as a clear and logical explanation of how people can enjoy all the luxuries they want without waiting for money, should get

"Human Draft," a book by King C. Gillette, published by The Humboldt Publishing Company, New York City; also, "Freeland," by Dr. Hertzka.

Among the many reasons and facts to prove that all these plans can be realized, if enough people desire them, I will briefly refer to the Incas, a race of so-called Indians or barbarians that lived in Peru, South America, and who were conquered by the Spaniards about four hundred years ago. Clements P. Markham, in his "History of Peru," says of the Incas: "Provision was made to supply all classes of people, of a population of over ten millions, with everything they required that was not produced by themselves, through a system of exchange from one group or colony with another. Inhabitants of a populous district were removed to a less crowded one. The comforts and needs of all classes were promoted and supplied by carefully planned and just system of exchange of products and services. Waste places were made fertile, and political objects were well provided for and secured. Under the Incas' system, all who could work were obliged to work for a few hours a day. All lived in comfort, and there was ample provision for the aged, for young people and the sick. All workers, officials and priests were liberally supplied with all they wanted from the public stores. NO MONEY WAS NECESSARY, for every family had a right to everything necessary for the nourishment and well being of its members, from the public market, without payment. In the case of disaster to any community, caused by weather, accident or enemy, the neighboring villages repaired all damages and gave all needed help. So great a success was the Incas' system that it continued to work efficiently and almost mechanically for some time after the guiding heads had been struck down. The Spanish conquerors found that when they marched through a district, sacking homes and destroying growing crops, the local officers kept a careful record of the injury done. The accounts were then compared, and if one district had lost more than another, those who had suffered less made up part of the difference, so that the loss might be shared equally by all. Under such a system, there could be no want, for thought was taken for the nourishment and comfort of every person. While there was easy and congenial work for all, provision was also made for rest and recreation. The dreams of the Socialist were made

a reality in the system that grew up and flourished under the rule of the Incas." Alexander Harvey, in an article headed "A Nation of Socialists," in the August 22, 1895, number of the *Twentieth Century*, says, among other things about the Incas: "That Socialistic ideas have a foundation is evidenced by the rise of a mighty nation that grew to mighty proportions, and numbered its citizens by the millions, through simple adherence to the principles now preached by Collectivists. This great people had no capitalists and no competition. Everything was owned in common. Every man, woman and child was assured a comfortable home, food and clothing. There was no labor problem, for the only employer was the state. THERE WAS NO MONEY, for no one had anything to sell. THERE WAS NO THEFT, for whatever a citizen wanted he could have for the asking. THERE WAS NO CRIME and no public disorder, and that modern scourge, POVERTY, WAS UNKNOWN. The Incas is the name by which history hands the record of these people down to us. Theirs is a marvelous story. It is so beautiful as to be almost a dream, but that it is a reality we have the positive evidence. Prescott, the historian, is so naive as to wonder how the Incas, with their vast population and enormous wealth, could have been so happy, so prosperous and so enlightened, in spite of the fact that private property was unknown among them, that they had no idea of crime in our sense of expression, and that no man could inherit, bequeath or accumulate anything. Our civilization proved the curse of the Incas, and swept them off the face of the earth, as they were not prepared to resist the conquering, brutal Spaniards, with their firearms, who were determined to secure their immense wealth. Millions of pounds of gold were secured by the Spaniards from their temples and their jewelry and other ornaments, as well as untold wealth of other kinds. Their land, when discovered by Pizarro, was a paradise. Beautiful buildings in stone and cement rose at intervals throughout its vast extent. The roads were magnificent; they were hard and solid, and have endured to the present day. Noble aqueducts, traversing the country for hundreds of miles in some instances, and constructed on the strictest scientific principles, plentifully supplied the cities with pure water. These cities, according to the Spanish missionaries, were dreams of

beauty. They were as clean as the interior of a palace, and as superb architecturally as an agglomeration of majestic cathedrals. There were no stores, no business, no bartering. Such things were unknown. The marked physical beauty of the Incas greatly impressed the first Europeans who beheld them. This, according to the Spanish missionaries, was due to the extreme care taken to preserve them from privation and illness. No Incas was permitted to labor more than a third of a day, and frequently not so long as that. The country was immensely resourceful in gold, but it was employed only in decorating the religious temples and priesthood. The mines were worked with extreme care, and the workers in them were, under no circumstances, permitted to be at labor more than a few hours daily. So surprising is the Altruistic nature of this Socialistic civilization, in contrast with our own, that it is difficult to believe that the Incas and their history is not the part of some imaginary tale. Yet never was history more veracious, and this account of them is deliberately understated. Any reader may estimate this matter for himself by reference to Incas history, which is readily accessible in any public library."

"History is the witness of the times,
The torch of truth, the life of memory,
The teacher of life, the messenger of antiquity."

—Cicero.

"Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light
Still travel downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight."

—Longfellow.

The lives led by the Incas did not lack variety. Every man and woman was called upon to do some work. This was either agricultural or mechanical unless a lad entered the army. The hours of labor averaged five daily, not counting holidays, which were numerous. There was no such thing as wages. Every Incas, upon his marriage, was given a house and garden attached, all complete. These homes were constantly being prepared, and work upon them was performed by the state. The food supply was always in excess of the demand. It all belonged to the state and was regularly distributed to the people

by state officials. There was no stint in the supply. Immense warehouses of exquisite beauty stored the public supplies. The public herds and flocks supplied meat, also vicuna wool, from which garments were made. There was no detail connected with the life of the people too trivial for the care of the state. Particularly was the health of the masses the first care. The government practiced the most enlightened selfishness. Precisely as the wise shepherd had an eye to the welfare of even his youngest lamb, did the government of the Incas vigilantly aim at the physical perfection of its subjects. Their strength and prosperity was its bulwark. Life throughout the vast empire was wonderfully peaceful and happy. Architecture was almost Roman grandeur. Science was a public servant, and its aids made great bridges, monuments and temples numerous. Art was visible in the garb and homes of the people. Public morality and private virtue were of a higher order (we have the authority of the Spanish missionaries for this) than in Spain. It has already been noted that theft, arson, swindling, highway robbery, pillage, etc., were unknown. Nor were there law suits and breaches of contracts or debts. The Incas had not even words in their language to express such ideas. So wonderfully cohesive was the nation under this regime that from a humble beginning it rapidly spread over South America, and in the course of two centuries had reduced neighboring countries to submission. For these peaceful Socialists were formidable in war. No sooner had they conquered a nation, however, than they immediately introduced their civilization into it. The conquest begun in war was consummated in peace. The new members of the body politic were readily assimilated, and there is no record of any rebellion against so munificent a system. Thus the empire spread rapidly in all directions, until the eruption of the Spaniards' firearms and the degradation of the European civilization swept the Incas away like chaff. The Incas were eminently refined. The courtesies and amenities of life were punctiliously observed. They were cleanly and pure. They were never rude. Their government was a despotism, the rule of the Chief Incas being supreme, yet all were equally under the law, from the Supreme Incas to the shepherd boy. There was an elaborate hierarchy and a rigid religious cast, but no oppression. Indeed, this system rendered suppression superfluous, for

nothing could be gained by it. Of course, had the Incas possessed the vast resources of the modern world, their system would have been a more brilliant success. Yet, such as it was, it was a brilliant success. It did not break down; from its inception it grew in strength and splendor. The heathens put socialism on trial and demonstrated its feasibility. If, in this nineteenth century, we are incapable of profiting by their example, we are inferior to the Incas.

> "The effect of precept is slow and tedious,
> That of example quick and effectual."
>
> —Seneca.

It was solely owing to the Socialistic system that the Incas were enabled to become the dominant race of South America. Other nations existed on the continent as brave and certainly more warlike, but they invariably went down before the irresistible unity of the Incas. The invading Spaniards only owed their supremacy to the firearms and the gunpowder, against which the Incas had no means of contending. Civilization, as we know it, is one long record of unspeakable shame and infamy, but, with the single exception of the competitive wage system, nothing in its record is more hideous than its encounter with the Incas. The episode is as revolting as that of Tarquin and Lucrece.

I will quote a poem from King C. Gillette's wonderful book, "Human Drift," entitled:

SATAN'S LAMENT.

(Satan being the personification or symbol of selfishness.)

Millions of years have come and gone,
Since I was hurled, an unclean thing,
Into the fathomless depths of space,
From out the gates of Eternal Spring.
And now again I hear the sound
Of weeping angels, as they cry:
Repent. It is never too late
Till after you have cast the die.
My power is broken; my reign is o'er.
Repent I would not; what was more
I would not for my life implore.
So, going forth from these gates of life,
I leaped into the darkest night.

And landed here upon the earth
Just as the germ of life had birth.
Once more I placed my pickets round,
Of selfish power, and bound them down
With bands of avarice and greed,
To let them on each other feed.
And now, again enthroned in state,
With power supreme o'er human fate,
I spread my nets of sin and crime
From pole to pole through every clime,
To catch the souls that tripped and fell,
And made the earth a living hell.
The heart of man I turned to stone,
And tears of pity gave him none,
Except for self; and filled his brain
With passion's lust for wealth and fame—
Not fame that comes from solid work,
That raises man above the earth,
But fame that has its roots in mire
That reeks with crime and mad desire
To hold within his single hand
The fate of millions of his kind.
The god of man I made of gold;
Material wealth, to win and hold;
And its possession made the price
Of happiness throughout their life.
Then, like a pack of wolves at bay,
They fought like demons night and day;
And through the gates of hell they trod,
To gain possession of their god.
And I looked on this dance of death,
This reigning power of selfishness,
With fiendish joy; for I knew well
It kept alight the fires of hell.
Through these years they battle wage,
Like beasts of prey shut in a cage;
While on my throne, in ghoulish glee,
I watch their struggles to be free.
But bars were strong, and locked the gate,
And life hung by the thread of fate;
And those who tried to escape their doom
Found no rest beyond the tomb.
No sleep was theirs; each soul was placed
Against all others of his race.
The price of bread was strength to stand

Against the world, a single hand.
The mind was made to think of heaven,
A life beyond the one here given.
The charm it worked; the rising mist
Shut out the hope of earthly bliss.
Then hope eternal in the breast,
Raised temples in that future rest
Beyond the rounded vault of blue;
And peace on earth was lost to view.
My work was done; within my grasp
I hold their souls, from first to last;
And every one was steeped in crime,
And in the mesh of hell confined.
And then, like men who rise to power,
I felt secure up to the hour,
When, waking from a troubled dream,
The light of reason round me streamed.
And now the sentence of my crime
Comes back through all those years of time:
"Your sin is selfishness and greed,
And power o'er souls on which to feed.
Go forth unto the realm of space,
The King of Terror to every race,
From orb to orb to take your flight,
And do your deeds at dead of night.
In sleep your eyes may never close,
Your brain must never take repose;
For, should the light of reason dawn,
Your power o'er souls is surely gone,
And they will cast you into space
To find another resting place."
So, ever since that fatal day,
My restless soul, in black array,
Has traveled forth, and in the gloom
Of night, has cast its nets of doom
O'er souls of men, and like a spell,
Make every orb of light a hell.
But woe is mine; the round of years
Brings to my eyes the bitter tears
Which come to all who rise to fame
And selfish power by crime and shame,
Who, heeding not the voice within,
Trample on the souls of men in sin,
And, looking down from their throne of state,
Calmly gaze on the wrecks of fate,

And watch the tears of sorrow flow,
An endless flood of endless woe,
And caring not that in their breast
They nurse the crime of selfishness.
'Tis so with me. The morning light
Shows that my soul is black as night;
I would repent, but now too late,
Once more I cast the die of fate,
Which says you can not backward tread,
And by repentance save the dead.
And now again I waking find
Security is but a blind
That wooes to sleep, and in that sleep
Steals the power that you would keep.
The darkest hour of crime and sin
The world has ever known or been
Was just before I went to rest
Upon my bed of selfishness;
And who'd of thought, in all that strife,
The reasoning germ would spring to life,
And from the darkest hour of night
Would spring the dawn of coming light,
Which shows the gate of hope confined
Within the blackness of the mind?
Ignorance, o'er which my power
Has reigned supreme up to this hour
Has passed away and in its place
The head of reason shows its face.
What's that I see on yonder plain?
The walls of hell are rent in twain;
And, streaming from every side
The souls of men are seen to glide.
I must away; my time has come;
Crime has lost and virtue won.
And now, farewell; No longer we
On the same planet can agree.
So, under cover of the night
To yonder orb I'll take my flight,
And there, before the break of day
Or Reason's dawn, I'll have full sway,
And over all I'll cast the spell
Of Satan's power to make a hell.

EPILOGUE.

No one can read the lines of fate
Beyond the bar of reason's gate.

The past is but a shaded line,
The progress of the human mind
From outer darkness into light,
Along whose rays we wing our flight,
And, as we near approach the door
From which the light is seen to pour,
The square of distance from the goal
Sheds greater light upon the soul
But none the future path can trace,
Or leap across the depths of space,
Or tell from whence that light does come,
The great eternal central sun;
But, step by step, must win his way
Through endless time, Eternity.

There are clouds upon the horizon of thought, and the very air we breathe is pregnant with the life that foretells the birth of a wonderful change. Darkness will cover the whole dome that encircles the earth, the storm will break, and from the travail of nature, Reason will have its birth and assume its sway o'er the minds of men.

The world is a diamond in the rough, and Intellect and Reason, the only progressive entities, must cut the facets to discover its beauty and power.

CHAPTER VIII.

REPRESENTATIVES' HALL IN THE STATE CAPITOL ON BEACON HILL, BOSTON—CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING—ALL WHO WERE PRESENT YESTERDAY IN FANEUIL HALL ARE HERE, AND AS MANY MORE AS CAN POSSIBLY SECURE ADMITTANCE—THE MORNING PAPERS HAVE ALL REPORTED THE MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL IN FULL, CAUSING A GREAT SENSATION AMONG THE PEOPLE, AND REQUIRING THE PAPERS TO ISSUE EXTRA EDITIONS TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND—PROMPTLY AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., AT THE HOUR ANNOUNCED, MISS FRANCES WILLARD, LADY SOMERSET, MRS. M. E. WALLACE, MRS. M. E. LEASE, MRS. M. J. WILLIAMS, COUNT TOLSTOI, MR. STEAD, GEN. BOOTH AND GEN. B. BOOTH, MR. BELLAMY, B. O. FLOWER AND MR. SUTTA ENTER THE HALL AND TAKE SEATS ON THE PLATFORM.

Miss Willard steps to the front and asks the audience all to rise and sing with a hearty will "America," which is done with such enthusiasm as to make the walls of the building vibrate in unison. The audience having taken their seats, Miss Willard then says:

"We have, as you see, been compelled to select a larger hall, and hope that all who were originally invited have seen the notice of the change in the papers. Because of the national importance of this meeting, we have been favored by securing this hall in the state capitol. We have decided to accede to the numerous requests that have been made for speeches from our distinguished friends who occupy the platform and did not speak yesterday. We will call upon them for a few remarks when Mr. Sutta finishes his reading to-day, and in order to lose no time, we will ask Mr. Sutta to begin at once. Already Mr. Sutta is well known to you as the author of the plans for the New Era Union and Grand New Era Model City, but I take great pleasure in presenting him again to you." (She then takes her seat. Sutta comes to the front of the platform amid great and prolonged applause, and says:)

My dear brothers and sisters, I wish you could all rejoice as I rejoice at the interest that is being taken in the plans for the New Era Union and Model City. All that is necessary for grand things to be realized, even far beyond anything we can comprehend at present, is for the people to show the necessary interest or desire for them, and the demand will surely be supplied. The only thing that prevents our enjoying all the delights and advantages that the greatest minds can conceive of is the lack of proper organization to realize or accomplish them. Hence I hope the New Era Union will be a success, in order that the people may have an opportunity to unite in a practical way. No one can conceive of the wonderful skill and genius that our progressive and ambitious people are capable of, until there is an opportunity to utilize it, and with the opportunity once provided, as it will be, by organizing the New Era Union, this pent-up, suppressed energy, skill and genius will burst forth like a mighty but well-organized army, and carry everything through successfully that is desired, planting their banners of "Excelsior" and "Victory" on every high and sublime ideal that our brightest minds can conceive of. My crude and imperfect plans for a Model City will then, in a few years, be so greatly improved upon, that each subsequent Model City will be far grander and more marvelous and sublime than the former ones, until all the people of the world are giving their attention to creating and enjoying such delightful and inspiring environments and advantages that the New Era of peace, happiness and prosperity for all, in harmony with the laws of justice and reciprocity, will be so fully realized that indeed "Peace on earth and goodwill towards all men" will become a grand and universal reality. I want to say, before reading my plans, that if they are ever realized, the members of the New Era Union should erect a monument to Mrs. M. J. Williams, as she was the first to give me any substantial help in realizing them. I will now read to you my suggestions for the New Era Union, and then give an opportunity to our distinguished friends who have been so kind as to favor us with their presence, to address you:

THE NEW ERA UNION.

In order to unite the people in a thoroughly practical way who may wish to assist in making a grand success of the Grand New Era Model City of the world, an or-

ganization, to be called the New Era Union, is provided for as follows: The object of the New Era Union will be to attain peace, happiness and prosperity for its members, as far as possible, on a basis of justice and reciprocity, in harmony with the laws of the countries wherever organized. The New Era Union will be divided into seven grand divisions or degrees, with names and conditions of membership as follows:

AS THE WORK OF THE NEW ERA UNION WILL BE AN OPEN WARFARE AGAINST POVERTY, IGNORANCE AND DISTRESS, THE TITLES OF THE VARIOUS DEGREES WILL BE THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AND ALL MEMBERS WILL WEAR APPROPRIATE AND BEAUTIFUL UNIFORMS.

FIRST OR RECRUITS' DEGREE.

Those who can only perform the crude, common kinds of labor, in the fields, shoveling dirt, handling freight and supplies, ordinary housework, light and common kinds of factory work, etc., as well as all young and inexperienced workers, will only be employed as recruits, as it is not desired that they should remain at that kind of work any longer than necessary. They will be paid two dollars a day for eight hours' work, and their board, lodging and supplies in the recruits' division of the New Era Model City will be furnished at prices enabling them to live much better than they can at present for twice the pay. The same will apply to each degree worker of the New Era Union, the advantages, comforts and luxuries of the New Era Model City far exceeding any that it is possible to secure anywhere else in the world for twice the cost. They must purchase a membership, costing $600, to be invested in the bonds of the New Era Union, from one fourth of their earnings or otherwise.

SECOND OR PRIVATES' DEGREE.

Those who perform all kinds of work in every department of the New Era Union, where some experience and ability is required, but not expert skill or training. They will be paid three dollars per day for eight hours' work, and must purchase membership by investing $900 in the bonds of the New Era Union, from one fourth of their pay or otherwise.

THIRD OR SERGEANTS' DEGREE.

Those who have special skill and training, qualifying them to be good mechanics, salesmen and women, accountants, teachers, musicians, etc., will receive four dollars per day for eight hours' work. They must purchase a membership costing $1,200, by investing one fourth their pay in the bonds of the New Era Union or otherwise.

FOURTH OR LIEUTENANTS' DEGREE.

Those who have superior skill and learning, qualifying them to be foremen and women, expert inventors, advanced teachers, professional people of all kinds, highly skilled mechanics, accountants, skilled musicians and artists, and those who can fill other minor positions of responsibility and trust, will receive six dollars per day for eight hours' work. They must purchase a membership costing $1,800, by investing one fourth or more of their pay in the bonds of the New Era Union or otherwise.

FIFTH OR CAPTAINS' DEGREE.

Those qualified to act as superintendents, general agents, all experts in the professions, specially useful inventors, highest skilled mechanics, teachers, artists, musicians, etc., will receive ten dollars per day. They must purchase a membership costing $3,000, by investing one fourth or more of their pay in the bonds of the New Era Union or otherwise.

SIXTH OR MAJORS' DEGREE.

Those who have the experience and ability to be successful general managers and chiefs of the various divisions of each department will receive fifteen dollars per day. They must purchase a membership costing $4,500, by investing one fourth or more of their income in the bonds or otherwise.

SEVENTH OR GENERALS' DEGREE.

Those who have the ability and experience to succeed as presidents and executive officers and general directors of each department will receive $25 per day. They must purchase a membership costing $7,500, by investing one fourth their income or otherwise.

All departments of the New Era Union that can possibly do so to close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays, with full day's pay. No work of any kind to be done on Sunday that can possibly be avoided. All members in good standing of each of the seven degrees to be allowed a month's vacation each year, with full pay. The civil service department to govern all details as to each worker's duty, and keep a careful account of their record according to the standards of which they will either be promoted, retained or dismissed from the degree they occupy. Women will rank the same as men in all the departments of the New Era Union, being eligible for any position they have the ability to perform, and receiving the same pay when performing the same kinds of service. All workers of the New Era Union will be expected to insure their lives in the New Era Union life and accident insurance department, to protect their families in case of accident or death.

NEW ERA UNION CLUBS.

The members of each degree of each division and of each department of the New Era Union should, as soon as possible, organize themselves into a club of from twelve to one thousand members; the condition of membership being that they are members in good standing of their respective degrees that the club represents, and that they pay their dues promptly. The purpose of these clubs will be to promote the social, intellectual, physical, moral and material welfare of their members. When twelve or more members have organized a club by electing proper officers, they should then secure suitable rooms or a building for their use, and fit up with parlors, reading rooms, library, gymnasium, bath rooms (smoking rooms and cafe when a majority of the members so decides), billiard room, game room, class and lecture rooms, etc. Each Recruits', Privates', Sergeants' and Lieutenants' Degree club to elect a member to a Captains' Degree club of their respective divisions and departments, to represent their interests and to unite them as one body of men and women as far as possible. Each one thousand Captains' Degree club members in good standing to elect yearly a member to the captains' council to represent them. Each Majors' Degree club of one hundred or more members in good standing to elect yearly a member to the majors' council to represent them. Each Generals'

Degree clubs to elect yearly a member to the generals council to represent them.

When people will study this system of representation and legislation, it will be found to be far the most perfect yet developed, and in every possible way insuring the greatest good to the greatest number, according to the laws of justice and reciprocity. When any dispute or misunderstanding may arise between any members of the New Era Union that they can not settle between themselves, they should each choose an arbitrator, and they a third, and if their decision is unsatisfactory, they should then appeal to the council of their degree, and finally to the supreme trustee for final settlement.

The New Era Union will copyright a seal and trade mark, consisting of a small outline of the New Era Model City, to be used by all officials and departments and attached to all official papers and productions of the New Era Union. All stocks and bonds of the New Era Union and its departments will at any time, when the building lots, sites and estates of the New Era Model City are upon the market and offered for sale by the Union, be accepted at par and accrued interest on account of the purchase of same at their regular price.

The only way it is possible for the New Era Union to be a success in attaining peace, happiness and prosperity for all its members to the extent herein provided for, is by adjusting all sales and charges to members for all supplies and services in every department, on the same scale of payments for service and supplies. In fixing the price for services and supplies rendered or produced by the different departments of the New Era Union, the cost of services and supplies shall be ascertained on the basis of the scale of pay for services to the members doing the work, with 10 per cent. for wear and depreciation and a pro rata sinking fund to retire any bonds, mortgages and other indebtedness, shall all be provided for, and the price fixed on that basis for the service and supplies produced by such department regardless of what competitors may be charging. If competitors who pay less wages and do not divide their profits with their workers were allowed to compete for the trade of the members of the New Era Union and residents of the New Era Model City, they could undersell the New Era Union and compel it to resort to competition, requiring that all services and supplies be purchased for the least amount they could be

secured for, which would, under the keen competition that would then result, soon be no more than enough to merely sustain life for all ordinary kinds of service that the masses of the world are seeking for.

For the above reasons, competition from merchants, manufacturers, professional people, and all others in any kind of service, who do not belong to the New Era Union and comply with its laws, must be avoided entirely in every possible way. The only possible and effectual way is to pay for all services and supplies for the New Era Model City and all departments of the New Era Union with checks on the New Era Union. These checks will be redeemed at their face value, at any time, by the New Era Union and every one of its departments, which will eventually include every possible kind of service, articles and supplies desired, even to traveling around the world, in the course of time; but from the first will include every necessity, and then all possible advantages, luxuries, amusements, instruction, transportation, etc., as soon as the departments can be organized to provide the same. These checks of the New Era Union, for services and supplies, will also be accepted in each and every way by the Company in the purchase of its lands and for all kinds of improvements and buildings desired on same. The checks may be deposited in the banks of the New Era Union Banking Department and draw interest the same as cash, and will also be accepted in payment on all bonds of the New Era Union and all its departments. These bonds will be paid in gold, so that all members will receive gold for their surplus earnings, which is all that they could possibly get if they were originally paid in full in gold. In the event of any worker of the New Era Union desiring to leave the employ of the New Era Union, or to send money away, they will be provided with such money as their assets or the circumstances will justify.

It will be readily understood by every one, even people without much education or business experience, that the only way the objects of the New Era Union can be attained, and the present struggle for existence by the most of people be avoided, is by this system of paying for all services and supplies in checks. If the New Era Union should pay in cash, the selfishness of human nature would make the most of people blind to their own interests, and if they wanted a pair of shoes,

for instance, and could get them from a merchant who did not belong to the New Era Union for $2, when the shoe department of the New Era Union charged, say, $2.50, they would in the most of cases patronize the cheapest to save that fifty cents or a dollar, in spite of the fact that they were assured that they were placing themselves in a position that would compel them to compete with the great mass of the people that would work for less pay than they were receiving, if they could get the chance.

When the different departments of the New Era Union are successfully organized, which will be in just as short or long a time as the people of this country see fit to make it, as each and every person who reads or hears of these plans is personally responsible for carrying them out, no one having any right to blame any one else if they themselves are not doing all they can to attain them, then the New Era of peace, happiness and prosperity for all the members of the New Era Union will surely begin.

Instead of upholding the aristocracy of selfish wealth that is fast securing control of the social, financial, legislative and judicial interests and functions of our country, it will be the purpose of the New Era Union to do all that is possible to reward and honor especially those who, by their ability and success in the arts, sciences, inventions, teaching, preaching, healing, and all other professions and industries in every department of the New Era Union, will be of the most service in making a grand success of the New Era Union. It will become the highest ambition and chief desire of the members of the New Era Union and of the people of all the world, in the course of time, to attain to the highest degree of the New Era Union, or to be appreciated and entertained by these members. In the palaces, mansions and residences of the members of the New Era Union, according to their degree, will be established the very head and centre of the most select, refined and intelligent society of the world. The main purpose of the New Era Union is to develop and utilize everything that is grand, delightful, inspiring and useful in making this world more perfect, and the lives of all human beings, but especially of its members, in accordance with the laws of justice and reciprocity, the most happy, prosperous and intelligent that it is possible for them to be. Those

who have been the largest contributors to the success of this grand object, with their wealth and ability, will indeed be honored by all the members of the New Era Union, and all the world in the course of time, as the true royalty and nobility, or princes and princesses, the lords and ladies of the New Era, and the new and better civilization that is dawning for human beings on this planet. On the basis of justice and reciprocity, that requires that every one should give as well as receive, those who give of their ability and wealth to the extent that is necessary in order to attain to the General and Major Degrees of the New Era Union, as well as the Captain and other Degrees in proportion, will soon become so much more honored and respected by all honest and intelligent people all over the world than the representatives of a merely inherited and vampiring aristocracy, that the representatives of the latter will in time sink into insignificance and contempt. Westward the star of progress and new and better civilization has always led the way, and it is the duty and the fate of the American people to set such an example of true nobility and royalty that all the world, in the course of time, will gladly follow. Instead of those who have acquired wealth and learning in our country going to Europe to find the society and advantages they desire, the best people from all the world will seek for and try to attain the honor and happiness that will be the rewards of the highest degrees of the New Era Union.

PLAN FOR PROMOTING AND ORGANIZING THE NEW ERA UNION AND ITS DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, AND STARTING THE NEW ERA MODEL CITY

The originator of this enterprise has selected a number of very promising and prospectively valuable gold mining properties that should produce many millions of dollars profit. These will be increased from time to time until the very best gold mines in the world that can be secured will be owned and operated by the gold mining department of the New Era Union. The originator and inventor of this enterprise will help to carry out the plans and assist in developing them, if it is desired that he should, until the duly elected officers are ready to take charge of the work. A well known and responsible business man will be selected as financial secretary,

and some responsible trust company as treasurer, to take charge of the funds that may be received for paying the promoting and preliminary expenses.

The capital stock of the New Era Union can never be increased in amount, and not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum ever be paid as interest and dividend thereon. The stockholders of the New Era Union will enact the constitution, will elect a board of twelve general directors yearly, who will have charge of all the interest of the New Era Union, subject to the supreme trustee; also a supreme trustee, to be elected every ten years. The supreme trustee will have the power to remove or appoint any officer of the New Era Union and of any of its departments, also to enact or veto any law, rule or order, for the good of the New Era Union, that will not conflict with the constitution, subject to the appeal of 25 per cent. of the Council Division members in good standing as provided for. In order to strengthen the work of the supreme trustee as far as possible, and insure the best interests of all concerned being provided for, the supreme trustee will invite the three highest officials of every organization in the United States, in any way representing any number of people, to become advisors to the supreme trustee, such as lodges, societies, unions, prominent teachers, scientists, inventors, artists, reform organizations and societies, religions, professional people of all kinds, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, farmers, fruit and other food growers and producers, also railroads, telegraph, telephone companies, etc. They will be known as advisors to the supreme trustee, to represent the interests of their respective people and organizations in helping to organize the New Era Union and its departments, especially in helping to organize their particular department. If within thirty days from the sending of the invitation by the supreme trustee to any one to accept the appointment as advisor to the supreme trustee, any official or organization has not responded by doing so, then the supreme trustee may appoint others in their stead from that particular organization, who will agree to do all in their power to represent their organization and work in harmony with the officers of the same in trying to organize them as a department of the New Era Union.

The advisors to the supreme trustee, who, it is hoped, will promptly accept their appointments as soon

as possible after the receipt of the invitation to become such, will do their work through correspondence or personal visits with the supreme trustee or his assistants, and will be expected to attend a grand council of the advisors to the supreme trustee whenever called upon to do so by the supreme trustee. The advisors to the supreme trustee will hold their office until successors are appointed by their respective organizations or by the supreme trustee, or until their society or organization or corporation is organized as a department of the New Era Union and has three or more members in the General's Degree, when the General's Degree members will then represent their organization, and they will cease to exist as advisors to the supreme trustee. Every United States senator will be invited by the supreme trustee to act as assistant supreme trustee of the New Era Union in helping to represent the interests of their people who may join the New Era Union, they to hold their office while they are United States senators. Every United States congressman, every governor of every state and territory of the United States, and every mayor of every city of the United States, with one hundred thousand or more population by the last census, will be invited to become advisors to the supreme trustee for the time they hold office. The assistant supreme trustees, who will be permanent, and the advisers to the supreme trustee, who will hold office until their department of the New Era Union or part of the country is organized, will have the right to purchase a residence bond of the New Era Union, entitling them to a cottage, residence, mansion or palace site in the New Era Model City that is offered for sale by the Company at three-fourths of the regular price, providing they pay 10 per cent. within thirty days from the selection of the site of the New Era Model City, and 10 per cent. each thirty days thereafter.

When the New Era Model City is built and all the departments are fully organized, and the New Era Union plans have been carefully perfected, with sufficient capital and members to justify, then the New Era Union should proceed to organize local Companies in each state in the Union, to build model blocks or small model villages, to provide for one to ten thousand people. These local blocks or villages should be located as near as possible to the largest city in each state, and to be used for the

purpose of collecting together and organizing, as well as properly drilling, the people in each state who are ready to join the New Era Union. These model blocks or villages will be recruiting stations or training schools for those who apply for membership to become proficient in the different departments of the New Era Union, in order to establish them on a self-supporting basis. These local model blocks or villages will be controlled by the New Era Union by incorporating a separate Company in each case and assigning one-half and one of the shares of the capital stock as full paid and non-assessable to the New Era Union as consideration for the plans and assistance in building and operating the model block or village. Part of the treasury stock of the local Company will then be offered to the trustees and advisors to the supreme trustee at 50 per cent. of its par value, for thirty days, to secure a preliminary expense fund to begin work with, after which the price will be advanced to par for the stock and bonds issued to secure the funds to purchase the land, build and equip what buildings and industries are necessary, and provide for all who may be ready to join the New Era Union. When the work of building the Grand Exposition Model City of the world begins, the most competent and worthy members of the New Era Union will be selected to go to the Grand New Era Model City from time to time as needed, until, like a well drilled army, every department of the New Era Union is fully organized to push the work of building and maintaining the New Era Model City so rapidly, thoroughly and perfectly as to be the wonder and command the best help, as far as needed, of the best talent of the entire world. The first grand council of trustees should be held as soon as possible, at which time any suggestion to improve on the plans for the New Era Model City will be carefully considered and adopted if thought best by a majority of trustees and the supreme trustee. At this grand council the location of the Grand New Era Model City will be considered, and as much other work as possible be accomplished towards putting the plans in successful operation.

Due notice will be given when the location of the New Era Model City will be decided upon by the supreme trustee. Inducements to secure its location from states, counties and corporations will be considered, but the location will be decided upon where the climate, resources

and other advantages are the best that can be secured for the best interests of the members of the New Era Union and the residents of the New Era Model City. When the site for the New Era Model City has been secured, arrangements will then be made for the dedication and laying of the corner stone of the Grand Administration Capitol on the following 4th of July, which will be by far the grandest event in the history of the world. Plans will be arranged for having at least one million people present, by arranging cheap excursions from all over the world, but especially from every part of the United States. The event will last three days, beginning July 2 and ending July 4, and will be the grandest and most stupendous and glorious celebration that can be conceived of and executed by the grandest minds in our country. Grand jubilee concerts, with thousands of musicians and singers, the grandest opera and theatrical performances of special plays composed for the occasion, the finest circus performances, races, sports, games of all kinds, together with grand banquets, dinners, suppers, speeches, and every other delight that can be conceived of, to conclude on July 4 with the dedication of the city and laying of the corner stone of the Administration Capitol, when there will be the grandest parades, reviews of soldiers, lodges and societies in uniform, with a grand banquet for all and the grandest possible jubilee in the evening, and finally terminating with the most stupendous and grand fireworks demonstration that the world will ever have for generations to come. Five million dollars or more will be spent in advertising and promoting this grand celebration, feeding the people and paying for the different attractions and other expenses. The rulers and chief representatives of every nation in the world, and all our national, state, territorial and city officers will be invited; also the leading representatives of every religious organization and society, every lodge, union, society, educational institution, large corporations, and all other representative bodies of people throughout the world will especially be invited and provision made for their accommodation. All railroad and steamboat companies will be offered the general mortgage bonds of the New Era Union as payment for the use of their cars and boats and transportation of the people to this grand celebration. Only those accepting bonds in payment will be

favored in organizing the excursions and transporting the people and supplies to the grand jubilee, and later in building the New Era Model City.

By averaging ten dollars each for transportation to be paid in cash to the New Era Union, and bonds given therefor to the railroad and steamboat companies, one million people would realize $10,000,000 in cash for the New Era Union, besides the large profits from the amusements and other attractions. Every legitimate possible means would be taken to enthuse the people for the New Era Model City and induce them to invest in the stocks and bonds of the New Era Union and its departments that will be organized and ready to be put in operation, so that it may be possible to secure $25,000,000 in subscriptions during this grand celebration, which would only be an average of twenty-five dollars each for one million people.

When any department of the New Era Union is organized it will be as for instance the New Era Union publishing department, the New Era Union lumber department, the New Era Union brick department, the New Era Union construction department, the New Era Union grocery department, the New Era Union clothing department, the New Era Union amusement department, etc., etc., to the extent of at least two hundred different departments eventually when fully organized, each department to be a branch of the New Era Union, and when capital is needed, bonds to be issued for same. Every department in any way connected with the New Era Union must be controlled by the New Era Union for its good will and assistance in securing all the business of the Model City and the New Era Union for that department, in order to avoid having to compete with outside companies, who will in no way benefit the New Era Union or the New Era Model City. Competitors would, if they were allowed to compete for the trade of the New Era Model City, compel the New Era Union departments to secure the work and services of the members at the least amount possible, thus practically defeating the object for which both were organized, or attaining the happiness and prosperity of all its members. The New Era Union will secure a copyright for a trademark, which will be a small outline of the plan of the Model City, to be used by all departments and placed on articles and supplies produced, manufactured and sold by the New

Era Union, thus enabling the members and the public, who wish to patronize the New Era Union to be sure they are doing so.

As the main purpose of the New Era Union is to provide congenial profitable employment for all its members who desire the same, including women and young people who desire to be self supporting and producers of something useful, as all should desire to do, it will be safe to estimate that out of a population of one million people for the New Era Model City, one-half of them, or five hundred thousand, would be producers or workers, doing something useful to support themselves and helping to make a grand success of the New Era Union and the New Era Model City. Placing an average of six dollars per day on their work, which would be a low estimate with the system of the New Era Union doing away with the enormous waste to time, labor and capital now necessary, and utilizing the highest skill, best inventions and most perfect system in producing the best of everything that will insure the highest price in every market of the world, the wealth produced by the five hundred thousand of the New Era Union members would be $3,000,000 per day, or about $1,000,000,000 each year.

There are several millions of our population at present, many of them capable and experienced business men and women, skilled mechanics, artists and teachers who are eager to work with all their ability, but who are unable to secure employment, and are merely existing without doing themselves or any one else any permanent good as producers of anything useful. The advantages, attractions and inducements to work and live in the Grand New Era Model City will be so far beyond any other place in the world that the very best people in every department of learning, industry, art, science, profession, etc., will be attracted to it, and as only the best in every department will be selected, there will be no question but that the value of the services and products of five hundred thousand such workers under so perfect a system as that of the New Era Union, will amount to about $1,000,000,000 per year, thus increasing the wealth of the members of the New Era Union to such an enormous extent that in a few years they could live comfortably on their incomes from their investments in the bonds of the New Era Union, or by working only a few hours per day, thus making an opening for other

workers to take their places and helping to attain happiness and prosperity for as many as possible.

When the Grand New Era Model City has one million or more population, thoroughly and successfully organized, then the New Era Union will build other model cities, towns and villages in other states and countries until the present wasteful struggle for existence will be changed to peace, happiness and prosperity for all who will unite in the New Era Union and do all in their power to help make it a grand success.

PLAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NEW ERA UNION.

All members of the New Era Union in good standing will belong to a council for their respective degree and location.

Each council will legislate for its respective members by a majority vote, subject to the approval of the higher councils and supreme trustee. The local councils will elect delegates to county, state and national councils of their respective degrees when needed.

The civil service department will keep a careful account of each member's record and promote or dismiss them according as they comply or fail to comply with the conditions of membership in good standing. The highest generals' council, composed of General's Degree members, will have general charge of the work of the New Era Union, subject to the approval of the supreme trustee, whose acts will be subject to the majority vote of all members in good standing when twenty-five per cent. appeal for such vote, so that the majority vote of all the members will be final.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW ERA UNION.

One of the strongest features of the New Era Union to insure its success, will be its agency department. It will in time become one of the grandest and most effectual agencies for good to all concerned that has ever yet been organized on this planet. It will in fact be a real army of true missionaries, working for the peace, happiness and prosperity for as many human beings as can be rescued from the unorganized competitive struggle for existence or selfish wealth or luxury of the present.

The New Era Union agency department will select the very best general agents that can be secured and

place them in charge of a district, on a basis of one general agent for every one hundred thousand men, women and young people over sixteen years of age in each district, by the census to be taken by the agency department. The general agents will work as Captain Degree members and will be paid ten dollars per day. They will be responsible for their respective territory or district, with the help of general inspectors and instructors to be appointed by the managers to be constantly in the field at work, among new agents especially.

The general agent, after being appointed to his district, will at once proceed to organize it by selecting a centrally located house for his home and office for his district, where himself and his immediate assistants will live and do their work. All of his assistants must be members of the New Era Union, his bookkeepers to belong to the bookkeepers' department, his cook to the cooks' department, etc., as "In union there is strength" being the object to be always kept in mind in organizing and operating every department of the New Era Union. Whenever a local company of the New Era Union has erected a model block or village, in or near any large city where the general agents are organized, they will make their home and office in such model block or village if possible.

Having organized his home and office force, the general agent should then look over his territory and divide it into ten local districts and appoint the best men or women he can get for district agents to have charge of their district, reporting to the general agent daily. The district agents will rank as Lieutenant's Degree members and will receive six dollars per day. The district agents will also select a house in the center of their district for their office and the home of their local agents as far as possible, as no money should be paid out for offices, homes, board or lodging that can possibly be avoided. All must concentrate in every possible way, especially in getting started, to save time and expense. The district agent will then select ten of the best local agents he can secure, who will rank as Recruit's Degree members until they show sufficient success and ability to become Private's Degree members, according to the laws of the civil service department. Each local agent will have charge of one thousand people, and shall call on each in succession in regular order, from house to

house, until as nearly as possible every adult in their district has been visited, and then repeat as often as possible. The local agents will first secure as perfect a census of their districts as possible in regular order, giving the location and description of every building in which human beings live or work, with its occupants, giving the number, their nationality, sex, age and condition of life, with their position or occupation. When the local agent's census is complete, a copy will be retained by the local agent, to be corrected and checked off at every daily visit. A copy will be retained by the district agent, to be checked off and corrected daily from the reports of the local agent; a copy to be retained by the general agent, to be checked off and corrected daily from the reports of the district agent, and a copy to be kept by the division manager, who will have charge of a division containing ten general agents, and have their copies checked off and corrected from the general agents' reports. The division agents or managers to send a daily report to the general managers, who will be General's Degree members, at headquarters, which will be the New Era Model City as soon as it is started.

As soon as the local agents have been appointed, they must be thoroughly instructed as to their duties, which will be to always be polite and considerate, never intruding or annoying any person if it is possible to avoid it, briefly explaining the plans and objects of the New Era Union and the Model City, then ask the questions for the census. At subsequent visits the local agents will kindly and politely solicit for whatever is being offered through the agency department. First, a copy of the book giving full particulars and outlines of the plans of the New Era Union and New Era Model City, then for the different publications of the New Era Union publishing department, that will give a full report of the progress of the work; then applications to the membership degrees as workers are needed; then for subscriptions to the different stocks and bonds of the New Era Union and departments, and finally, when departments of the New Era Union are organized and supplies are produced in excess of the needs of the members, then these local agents will take orders for the same.

When a site for the Grand Model City has been secured and arrangements made for the grand jubilee cele-

bration and dedication on the following 2d, 3d and 4th of July, the local agents will then endeavor to sell every adult and young person in their district a ticket to attend the grand dedication celebration, which will be sold on easy instalments if necessary.

Finally, when the different departments of the New Era Union are fully organized and ready for business, the agency department will have a local agent calling eventually, when fully organized, once a week on every family in their charge, for orders for every kind of investment, service, supplies, etc., sold or produced by the New Era Union; thus the New Era Union will secure the desirable patronage of every desirable person in the United States; also in other countries when the New Era Union sees fit to organize therein.

The delivery department of the New Era Union to deliver all orders and sales all over the country, will be organized practically on the same plan as the agency department. As soon as possible the New Era Union will have its railroad and steamboat departments to afford transportation to all parts of the United States, and eventually to other countries.

REVOLUTION AND REPUDIATION; OR PEACE, HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL ON A BASIS OF JUSTICE AND RECIPROCITY—WHICH? "CHOOSE YE THIS DAY WHOM YE WILL SERVE."

Old fogies and narrow minded pessimists can ridicule and oppose the plans herein set forth just as much as they please; they will only help the work along by showing the class of people who are not willing to help make it a grand success. Any one is to be pitied who can not read the signs of the times and see that the success of the New Era Model City and New Era Union is inevitable. It simply must succeed to make life worth living to millions of our people who have progressed to a point that the stagnation, distress and selfish, aggressive competition everywhere existing is no longer endurable to them. The millions of masses, as well as the advanced, most intelligent and wealthy classes, want something better than they have at present, and, according to the laws, "Seek and ye shall find;" "According to your faith it shall be done unto you;" "Faith without works availeth nothing," and "In union there is strength;" if they obey these laws the New Era Model City and New Era Union will as

surely attain to all that is herein planned for as that water will run down hill, and so much more that it is impossible for the ordinary mortal without faith in the wonderful power for good of the All Highest, the Creator, to conceive. The originator of this enterprise, in developing these plans, does not intend that any religion of any kind, under any circumstances, shall in any way whatever, as a creed or religious denomination, be directly connected with the work of organizing or conducting the New Era Union, and building and conducting the New Era Model City. All religions and all beliefs shall be treated alike, and all welcomed without the slightest prejudice or opposition to any. The fundamental principle of our constitution of the United States, that man shall worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, or not worship Him at all if he does not want to, shall be strictly adhered to. All religions and beliefs, all philosophers, all free thinkers, even atheists, materialists, agnostics, etc., and especially all humanitarians, desire the realization of the prayer, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," if it means peace, happiness and prosperity for all human beings here on earth, as we believe it does.

Of course, in promoting and organizing so stupendous an enterprise as this there will be friction, confusion, trials, and perhaps temporary setbacks to a greater or less extent, according to the intelligence or lack of intelligence and common sense on the part of those who are the most active in the work. It will not compare, however, to the trouble of organizing a large army, while the originator has now every reason to hope that the many years of hard study, severe trials, enthusiastic work and serious disappointments on the part of the many earnest reformers of the world, while persevering with the one object in view of making peace, happiness and prosperity possible for all here on earth, are now about to bear fruit and their object realized, as far as conditions and human nature, as they exist, permit of. The most important part of the work is securing unselfish, broad minded, progressive and humane men and women to organize and direct the work, and we believe the plans herein suggested provide for all that object as effectually as possible.

"CHOOSE YE THIS DAY WHOM YE WILL SERVE."

If the people of the United States are satisfied in serving or being subject to the selfish, unorganized competitive struggle for existence, or for the mockery of pleasure and honor, by attaining wealth as at present, in preference to choosing a grander, more noble and humane system, to have for its object the peace, happiness and prosperity of all on the basis of justice and reciprocity, they are, of course, at perfect liberty to do so. The originator of this enterprise can stand it, if they can. On every hand there are certain signs of the times clearly seen by the close observer and deep student that prove a terrible revolution, with repudiation of all debts, as inevitable, unless some grand enterprise such as this is started as soon as possible, to afford an outlet for the suppressed genius, energy, skill and ambition of the millions who are not willing to submit to the conditions of stagnation and distress that already so many of our population have surrendered to by becoming tramps and paupers.

On the other hand, if this Grand New Era Model City is to be fully realized, and the New Era Union to become a haven of peace, happiness and prosperity for all who see fit to join it and comply with its conditions and membership, all who desire results must do their part by promptly and earnestly responding to the opportunity here presented.

Let none say it is too big an undertaking, for by the system herein provided for, that will be improved from time to time, as experience and necessity require, it will make the building of the Grand New Era Model City a more possible and practical thing to accomplish than the building of the World's Fair at Chicago, where about $40,000,000 were spent for an exposition to last only six months. Let none say that they can not see how they can help, for the way is made so plain that "a wayfaring man, though a fool, may not err therein." Let none say they have no money to help with, for the way is provided for those "without money and without price," so that they can give their services in lieu of capital in any department or degree in the New Era Union, if they are only capable of being in any way useful. Remember and put in practice the truths: "According to your faith it shall be done unto you," but that "faith without works availeth nothing," and that "In union there is strength."

To show how fully the working people or wage workers of the United States realize the necessity for new and better conditions, I will read an article from the *Rocky Mountain News* of September 1, 1895, headed "Labor Day's Influence—Leaders of the Movement on Its New Features:"

"Labor Day this year is to be celebrated under somewhat unusual circumstances. It comes on September 2 in most of the states, although Pennsylvania does not celebrate it until Saturday, September 7. Most of the unions have arranged to make the day a protest against the incarceration of Eugene V. Debs. To this end the Trades and Labor assembly, and the Central Labor federation in Chicago, have arranged a monster parade in that city. Philadelphia will also have a very elaborate procession, the Carpenters' and Joiners' union being the prime mover in the affair. New York's celebration will not be so imposing as that of some other cities, owing to the removal of labor's national headquarters from the metropolis. The other leading cities of the country will have the customary parades. Any one who has opportunities of getting at the real opinions of the principal labor leaders of the country must be impressed by their change of thought in the matter of industrial problems. There seems to prevail an impression that a NEW ERA has been ushered in and that the old methods must be discarded.

"'Labor Day this year,' said James R. Sovereign, when asked about this, 'will certainly usher in a new epoch. The industrial element has more solidarity, I should say, now than at any former period. There may not be the old-time show and glitter, but there will be enthusiasm and a determination to stand together. I fully agree with those who declare that class feeling in this republic is stronger than in any other country in the world. That is the inevitable result of economic oppression. For a long time the American working man was taught and believed that he was immeasurably better off than his toiling brother in other lands. Events here have opened his eyes. Capitalism is the same here as elsewhere. It grinds the face of the poor. The very fact that political equality exists appears to make economic despotism harsher.'

"Mr. Sovereign, when asked about his boycott of the bank notes, said: 'That has been much misrepresented.

Those who think the measure farcical are welcome to their opinion. But as a protest of labor against existing conditions it ought to be significant. Labor has little to do now but protest against its servitude. It seems odd that the discontent of the working masses should be ridiculed. Surely the workers of any land are an important element in its population. Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that they voice demands that are absurd. Is it nice to mock these demands? Would it not be better for those who deem them absurd to argue temperately with labor and endeavor to point its errors out to it? Again, see how coldly the class hold aloof from Labor Day. They take no interest in it. Whenever the workingman has a measure to propose, he must make his fight alone. When the financiers or the business men want a thing done, they are very ready to solicit the toilers' aid.'

"'Do you agree with Debs in condemning strikes?'

"'I don't think Debs is against strikes as a means in certain contingencies. We have just seen two large strikes brought to a successful issue—the miners in Pennsylvania and the tailors in New York. What Mr. Debs means, I am sure, is that the expedience of the strike must first be taken into account. For my part, I deem the strike almost inevitable under existing conditions, although I do not believe in the rash and unjust strike. Labor Day is destined to be happy in that respect this year. The workers will have no failure to remember.'

"President McBride, of the American Federation of Labor, shares in the general opinion that new conditions are arising.

"'Labor Day will be a great occasion this year,' said he, 'because the workingmen have gained so much the past twelve months. I am very glad the occasion is to be made one of national protest against the Debs outrage. In its way the episode has been a blessing in disguise. It has shown the toilers how little they may expect from the powers that be under existing conditions. The old way of regarding our republic as the paradise of toilers is over and done with. Rather is it a paradise of capitalists. Where in the world has capital more prerogatives than among ourselves? I wonder if our people understand the significance of the fact that the toiling masses are learning to regard the conditions under which they live with sullen discontent? Does it bode well for the future of our land? Would not mere self-interest, if

sufficiently enlightened, prompt capital to look to the welfare of labor? The trouble with our people is that they are so dazzled by their political equality as to be for the most part blind to economic inequality. The consequence is that when labor protests are heard, there are charges of demagogism made. We are told that the workingmen are misled by ignorance and union leaders. The people who talk that way overlook the fact that the toiler is underpaid and underfed, and in want. Men in that condition do not want to be told that their leaders are vicious. Let them first be well paid and afforded the means of decent livelihood. Then they will be in a position to get rid of the vicious and ignorant leaders. The general obloquy heaped upon the labor movement only adds invitations to the general discontent. It serves to get the workers apart and to make them feel that they are necessarily opposed in interest to other classes.

"'The movement, however,' he said in answer to a question, 'is apt to suffer from the introduction of all sorts of fads and issues by social reformers who mean well enough, but usually drift the workingmen away into all sorts of abstract discussions and vain agitations. I believe in the labor movement, but I do not feel obliged on that account to take up every new idea that comes along. There are too many cure-alls in the social agitation of to-day. People will assure you that if you only adopt their panacea, the whole world will become a garden of unions, and they enthuse an immense amount of talk and very little action. *Action*, that's the need of labor. Our enemies have a monopoly of that. Discussion clears the air, but we must not always discuss. That is why I look forward to Labor Day this year with unusual interest. We are going to do something. The protest against Debs' imprisonment will lead to something definite, in my opinion. It will serve to convince the workingman that he is his own best friend. That is what he has been a long time finding out.'

"Debs' view of the coming Labor Day should have both an academic and a personal interest. Writing from Woodstock jail, in answer to a request for Labor Day sentiments, he declares:

"'I do not care to write with malice towards any one. I do not know what to write about Labor Day that will not seem personal in view of the industrial pretest against what I deem the violation of my rights as

an American citizen in being imprisoned without any acknowledgment of my right to a trial. I know that if I am in the right my vindication will come with time. If I am with the wrong, I ought to take the consequences. I do not look upon the protest of American labor against my imprisonment as any personal tribute. It is simply a manifestation of American love of fair play and justice, regardless of individuals. The principles of truth and justice are the keys to the labor question.'"

To show that matters have not improved for the laboring people in the past two years, we find, on Labor Day, 1897, over one hundred thousand coal miners on a desperate strike for living wages, and such articles as the following in our newspapers.

(FROM THE NEW ROAD, DENVER, SEPTEMBER 4, 1897.)

MAY CALL TO ARMS.

THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE ARE SICK OF THE JUSTICE METED OUT TO THEM BY PLUTOCRACY'S JUDGES—THE "GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION" SCHEME PUT IN FORCE BY THE HIRED COURTS OF THIS COUNTRY MUST BE STOPPED PLANS FORMULATED AT ST. LOUIS FOR A CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 27 —SPEECHES OF SOVEREIGN AND DEBS.

The conference of organized labor held at St. Louis this week adjourned Tuesday to meet again in convention at Chicago, September 27. The meeting this week was for the formulating of plans for a convention to follow later. From all indications it begins to look as though the masses of this country were getting together and proposed to assert their rights. The money classes and their hired judges have gone too far. The masses will have to fight for the liberties of citizenship an American citizen is supposed to be entitled to. The closing remarks of Sovereign and the speech of Eugene V. Debs speak the sentiments of the millions of the masses.

"Why," said Mr. Sovereign, "this convention has rejected a proposition looking to this very end. Even if congress did give us the rights we want, the courts of the country would still have the power of injunction, and they could then throttle us. The convention should inform the world that if this matter is to be tested the miners should break all injunctions."

Mr. Sovereign said he was willing to go to jail in support of his idea.

"It is time," said Mr. Sovereign, fervently, "to bring the miners and courts face to face in this matter and force an issue. Fill up the jail with violators of injunctions, and when the men who started this movement are incarcerated, thousands of others will be found to take their places. (Cheers.) The laboring people can vote for years but nothing can be accomplished. Let us reorganize this government," shouted Mr. Sovereign. "Let us stand up and assert ourselves. Behind these injunctions stand Gatling guns and Winchesters, but we fear them not. Let us hold up the flag and tear down the courts.

"We stand on our dignity and will have our liberty from this time on," shouted Mr. Sovereign.

The convention broke into wild cheering, which developed into spontaneous call for Mr. Debs, the famous labor leader and avowed head of the social democracy of this country, who has not uttered a word since the convention met, but who has not missed a minute of its proceedings. He rose from his seat and came slowly to the platform. When the cheering ceased Mr. Debs began a speech which was interrupted at the end of nearly every sentence by cheering and handclapping. He said:

"I believe the gravity of the industrial situation in this country is well understood. It is quite evident the delegates to this convention recognize the fact that civil liberty is dead in America. I have said, and say again, for the last time I have appealed to the courts for justice and shall appeal to them no more.

"The A. R. U. expended $45,000 to have the question of civil rights tested in the supreme court of the United States, only to be told that we have no rights that capital was bound to respect. Shall we appeal to the supreme court again? No. We appeal to this convention and the country for an uprising of all common people in every walk of life to beat back the courts and reënthrone the rights of the American people! Labor Day is near. What shall we do? I predict, my friends, that we will see the extraordinary spectacle of enslaved labor rattling its chains and dancing to the music. Labor is the cheapest commodity on God's earth, and yet there are those who would have it at a lower price. The united voice of labor has been raised against the ap-

pointment of Mr. Powderly to a federal position, and I notice that he was promptly put into the place (mingled cheers and hisses). From justice of the peace to justice of the supreme court of the United States, all the judicial powers of the United States are directed against the laborer. All the organized sources of society are against the laborer, and if labor expects emmancipation itself, labor needs must do it."

Mr. Debs then told the convention that much destitution existed among the miners of the once proud state of Indiana, and stated that one thousand underground workers and their families were starving. He read the report of the committee appointed by Gov. Mount to examine into the condition of the miners of Indiana and then took up the thread of his argument.

"The time has not quite come to incite the population," said Mr. Debs, shaking his fist vehemently. "I serve notice on the plutocratic element of this country that we are on the eve of another meeting in Chicago, which will be attended by all branches of labor. That convention will take up these same questions and will institute agitation and keep it going until the public conscience and the public heart are aroused. Then will come such an uprising as the world has never seen.

"I do not come to this convention to exploit social democracy or any other movement. There is something greater in this movement than any one element can manage—the emancipation of labor. There is no division here. Each man is entitled to his own opinion and his right to express it, each man to speak as becomes that man. I am side by side with you. I am a trades unionist and a social unionist. (Tremendous applause.)

"Whenever the trades unions desire to do battle with their common enemy they can count upon us to come to the front and take their places side by side with them and fight with them. Never in my life have I been more hopeful than now. I am not gifted with great visionary power, but I can see the beginning of the end. (Cheers.) This meeting is an inspiration. It will lead to great results. This movement has attained tremendous impetus and will go ahead with a rush. When the people are ready, and that day is not far off, my friends, there will be a spontaneous uprising. The supreme court will be abolished, congress dispersed and the sacred rights of

American citizens and American freedom will be enthroned. (Great applause.)

"I plead guilty to the charge of being radical. I only wish you would allow me to be more radical still. Support us, gentlemen of the convention, and I promise you we will support the attempt to abolish government by injunction and the judges who issue them.

"On bearing arms, I hope in the march of common intelligence we will reach a point where we will be able to settle these questions without appealing to the sword or bullet. I can not tell. Certain it is there are thousands of our fellow citizens suffering, and certain it is this can not last. The time will come to incite this populace. When this time comes you can depend on me. (Cheers.) I will not stand in the rear and ask you to go ahead. I will be in front and say to you, 'Come on.' (Renewed cheering.)

"I shrink from bloodshed," and Mr. Debs paused impressively, "but if it is necessary to preserve liberty and our rights—in that event I will shed the last drop of blood that courses through my veins. (Outbreak of cheering.)

A REPUBLIC NO LONGER.

"Plutocracy can not buy me; they may send me to jail; may ostracise me or hang me, but in the language of the revolutionary heroes, I do not propose to part with my self-respect, independence and manhood. We no longer have a republic, there is not a vestige of it left. The judiciary of this country has placed a padlock on my lips, forbidden me to walk on public highways, and destroyed all of my rights. I submit because you compelled me to. I am helpless. I appeal to you and to the country to come to the front, take this cause to heart and these questions will then be solved. I will be free and so will you.

"The people are ripe for a great change. All they lack is direction and leadership. Let this conference supply it. Let this conference set the pace. Announce to the world that it will temporarily adjourn for three weeks to renew preparations. Ask every man to pledge himself to be there, come if you have to walk, no one has a right to plead poverty."

Mr. Debs went over the conditions existing in Pennsylvania. When he finished with that state he took up

West Virginia. West Virginia, he said, had more government to the square inch than any state in the Union, and that meant less liberty. The best government, the most liberty—the only perfect government was no government at all. In conclusion, Mr. Debs said:

"My friends, assist ourselves; enforce your cause. Let every man who can be as good as his word stand erect."

Nearly every delegate in the convention rose to his feet and cheered the speaker.

As Mr. Debs finished, the delegates jumped on their chairs, threw their hats in the air and crowded forward to greet the speaker. Chairman Pomeroy pounded vigorously for order, but it was fully five minutes before the convention recovered from the spell which Mr. Debs' oratory had cast about them. The chairman then appointed Messrs. Mahon, Debs, Sovereign, Donnelly and O'Connell a committee to arrange the Chicago convention, September 27.

(FROM DENVER REPUBLICAN, SEPTEMBER 12, 1897.)

TWENTY-ONE DEAD AND FORTY WOUNDED.

AWFUL RESULTS OF THE FIRING ON STRIKERS BY DEPUTY SHERIFFS—OVER ONE HUNDRED MEN, ARMED TO THE TEETH, WROUGHT HAVOC AMONG THE IGNORANT, UNARMED FOREIGNERS—THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION ORDERING ALL MOBS TO DISPERSE TO THEIR HOMES AT ONCE—TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILITIAMEN ARE AT HAZLETON TO KEEP THE PEACE—WARRANTS SWORN OUT FOR THE ARREST OF THE SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTIES.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 11—On account of the horrible slaughter yesterday afternoon at Latimer, in the coal region, the governor to-night issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, It has been represented to me by the proper authorities of Luzerne county that riotous demonstrations exist in various sections thereof, whereby the lives and property and the peace and safety of the people are threatened, and which the civil authorities are unable to suppress; and

"Whereas, The constitution and by-laws of the commonwealth authorize and require the governor, whenever

it may become necessary to employ the military of the state to suppress domestic violence and preserve the peace.

"Now, therefore, I, Daniel H. Hastings, governor of the commonwealth, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons within the eye and under the jurisdiction of the commonwealth against aiding or abetting any such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby notify them that the lives and property of all citizens of the commonwealth will be protected; that the laws will be enforced; that the humblest citizen will be protected in his right to earn livelihood and in the enjoyment of his home and family; and that the safety and life and property will be guaranteed on all occasions, at whatever cost, and I do hereby command all persons engaged in riotous demonstrations and unlawful conduct threatening the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to disperse forthwith to their respective places of abode, warning them that persistence in violence or unlawful assemblage will compel such use of the military arm of the commonwealth as may be necessary to enforce obedience to the laws and the maintenance of good order.

"Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburg, this 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the commonwealth one hundred and twenty-second.

"DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

"By the governor:

"J. E. BARNETT,

"Acting Secretary to the Commonwealth."

(DENVER REPUBLICAN, SEPTEMBER 12, 1897.)

AN ARMY OF MILITIAMEN IN HAZLETON TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER OUTBREAKS.

Hazelton, Pa., September 11—Twenty-one corpses lie to-night in frame shanties, scattered about this hill top town. Forty maimed, wounded and broken figures lay on the narrow cots of the Hazelton hospital. Of these it is almost a certainty that five will be added to the death list before another day dawns. Such was the execution done yesterday afternoon by one hundred and two deputy sheriffs, armed to the teeth, upon about one hun-

dred and fifty ignorant foreigners, whose total armament consisted of two little pen knives. These facts are undisputed.

Here is the ghastly roll as it stands to-night:

The dead:

Andrew Nickowski.
John Chobenski.
Steve Urch.
Andrew Yerhman.
John Franko.
John Zernawick.
Frank Kodet.
John Sheka.
Anton Greekio.
John Turnasvich.
Andrew Yurich, all of Harwood.
Andrew Zimenski.
Adam Zimenski.
John Burksi.
Stanley Sagdrski.
Sebastian Bozostoski.
John Futa.
Adelbert Czata, all of Crystal Edge.
Andrew Collick.
Rafael Beckewicz, of Cranberry.

The injured who are at death's door, are:

Clemens Plotack.
Casper Dulass.
John Bonke.
Andrew Slaboni.
Jacob Tomashontas.

Forty others are badly hurt, including John Treible, a deputy sheriff.

All these men ranged in age from eighteen to forty-five years, all foreigners—Hungarians, Poles, Lithunians and Slavs.

AN EXCITING DAY.

The situation to-night is intense, as the day was full of events and incidents.

First and foremost, the purpose these men had in view when their march received its tragic end was consummated. The one thousand five hundred workers at the Latimer mines, to whom they were bound in an effort to induce them to join the strikers' ranks have laid

down their picks and sworn to do no more work until all the demands of all the men at all the mines in the district have been conceded.

Next in importance was the issuance of warrants this afternoon for the arrest of Sheriff Martin and 102 deputies. These were issued at the instance of the United Hungarian societies. They were made out in the name of Joseph Mahalte, president of the St. George society, of which nearly all the dead miners were members.

Robert P. Riley, manager of the anthracite detective agency, took charge of the documents, but up to a late hour to-night they had not been executed.

SHERIFF WELL PROTECTED.

Sheriff Martin, who spent last night at his Wilkesbarre home under a strong guard, came to Hazelton this morning with the Ninth regiment of the third brigade. His presence in the town was not known until late in the day. Then it was found that he was still under the guardianship of the soldiers and he could not be reached. This afternoon Constables Airey and Gallagher made an effort to arrest A. E. Hess, who led one company of the deputies last night, but he had sought shelter within the military lines of the Ninth regiment, and they refused to permit the constables to pass the guard. The warrants charged murder, assault and battery and threatening to kill.

A third event of no less importance was the offer made by Superintendent Lawall, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries, to grant an increase of 10 per cent. over the Lehigh basis to the men of the company, about 2,000 in number. A big meeting was held at McAdoo in the afternoon to consider this offer, and after much discussion and speechmaking it was decided to accept the proposition. But little confidence follows this decision, as it is taken for granted that as soon as the men return to work pressure from the men still out will be brought to bear to restore them to the strikers' ranks, and it is admitted that there will be no resistance.

SOME STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

There was only one of the three mass meetings held to-day. Another at Harwood adopted resolutions, expressing sympathy for "our murdered brothers, who were shot down at Latimer," and continuing in this fashion:

"For years we have been oppressed by C. Pardee & Co. by the payment of starvation wages. They have deprived us of our liberty by compelling us to deal in their company store. They have forced us to purchase powder at five times its actual value, and have otherwise tyrannized us in ways too numerous to mention, so that we are no longer free men, but slaves. We assembled together peacefully and to seek redress for our grievances. Not one man among us was armed. Our mission was not to take human life, nor to destroy property, but to go and meet our fellow employes of the same company at Latimer, who were in sympathy with us. We were opposed on the public highway, and without provocation were shot down like dogs.

A COWARDLY MURDER.

"Resolved, That we deplore such resistance to the right to assemble and march. That we look upon such shooting as unprovoked and uncalled for, and that if such slaughter is not murder in law, it surely must be before high heaven. That we denounce such action by the sheriff and his deputies as cruel and wilful and cowardly murder.

"We place ourselves before the bar of public opinion and appeal to the good citizens of this state and county, and ask them if there was justification or warrant in such assassination.

"Resolved, second, That we extend our sympathy to the friends and relatives of those who have fallen, and pray to God that those now dead will live in our memories as martyrs to the cause of down-trodden labor."

The third meeting was the most largely attended. It began at Hazel park about 3 o'clock this afternoon and adjourned to Donegal hill, an open place at one end of the city, where it was in progress to-night.

The purpose of this meeting was also to extend sympathy and to decide upon a course of action in consequence of last night's catastrophe.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Throughout the day the city has been given up to excitement, which, by its suppressed character, has been more ominous than turbulence would have been. The incoming of the state troops, which began at an early hour this morning, served to cow the strikers and their sympathizers, and no further demonstration was made than

the gathering at street corners of knots of men and women in muttered, but intense, discussion of the shooting. To night there are fully 2,500 soldiers camping in town.

EDITORIAL IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 12 1897

WINCHESTERS IN PLAY.

Blood has been shed in the coal strike in Pennsylvania. A well armed band of deputy sheriffs fired into an unarmed body of strikers, and they fell like sheep before the well-directed, murderous aim of the deputies. The sheriff's only explanation of the order to fire is that the strikers were a desperate lot and he did not propose to take any chances. The result was the murder of these men—for the action of the sheriff can be given no other name.

Who are responsible for the presence of these Hungarians among the coal mines of Pennsylvania? Who are responsible for their having become desperate? The answer to these questions fixes the responsibility of Friday's slaughter at Latimore. These men were imported to fill the places of American miners and laborers who could not live at the wages the coal operators were willing to pay. Having displaced American labor, these imported miners find themselves subjected to worse treatment than their predecessors. Their wages have been reduced down to the starvation point, and this has made them desperate. Hunger will make a brute both dangerous and desperate—what is to be said of a human being? To cow these men into submission the Winchester has been called into play, and its deadly work was well attested on Friday.

The same dose that was given to these Hungarian miners at Latimore is being prepared for others. To work at the prescribed wages or be shot down—this is the alternative to which they are coming, unless by a wise dispensation of providence, the ballot box shall unseat the money power from its present despotic control of the country.

There is nothing in the telegraphic reports to show that the sheriff was warranted in giving the order to fire; there is much in the reports to show that he should not have given such an order. Unless there is a perfectly fair judicial inquiry into this needless slaughter of un

armed men, followed by adequate punishment, the state of Pennsylvania will be disgraced anew, and it will be made the harder to reply to the assertions of those who claim that for the poor there is no justice in that state when on the other side of the controversy great wealth and influence are arrayed.

"Government by injunction" is not without its responsibility for these murders. They will increase the demand that the assumptions of the courts shall be curbed. They will inspire those who are fighting such assumptions.

(DENVER POST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1897.)

THE SLAUGHTER AT HAZLETON.

The graphic story printed in to-night's *Post* of the dreadful killing of miners at Hazleton, Pa., yesterday afternoon, can not be read without a quickening of the blood and a feeling of sharp indignation against the bloodthirsty sheriff and his gang of armed deputies. It is quite evident that the slaughter was wholly unjustifiable. The men had been allowed to march and gather together ever since the strike began. They were not molested, not even warned, and yet, if it was wrong to march yesterday, it was equally wrong to march a month ago. If there was danger to the public peace, it was the sheriff's duty to nip it in the incipient stage. But he did nothing of the sort. Finally this modern Dogberry pulled out a copy of the riot act and read it to the alien multitude, who did not know what he was saying or doing. As the miners did not promptly disperse when this verbal thunderbolt was hurled at them, an order to fire was given and a score of really innocent men bit the dust in the shocking slaughter which followed.

It is a horrible tragedy, and from this distance seems utterly inexcusable. No wonder the citizens gathered in force and adopted resolutions severely condemning the crime of Sheriff Martin and his men. Meanwhile the troops gather, the neighborhood is intensely excited, the spirit of bitter revenge is abroad, and more trouble is feared. Thus bad begins and worse remains behind. These official murders come at a time most inopportune. The settlement of the great strike was at hand. The operators and the strike leaders were coming together, the peaceable end was in sight, and one hundred thousand

men were on the eve of returning to work at something approaching "living" wages. The bloody action of a fool sheriff is likely to put an end to all this and revive the feeling of bitterness and sense of wrong. Public sympathy will now more than ever be aroused in the interest of the laboring people of Pennsylvania."

I will close by quoting from the pamphlet entitled, "A Brief History of the Movement to Abolish the Slums of Philadelphia and Provide Decent Homes for the Poor," published by Rabbi Jos. Krauskopf, as follows:

"THE BIGNESS OF TEXAS."

Of the vast area of the large Western states, people who have not visited them and traveled over them have no comprehensive idea. Texas, the largest of the United States, has an area of 265,780 square miles. To the casual reader these figures mean very little. They show, however, that the Lone Star State is more than fifty-four times as large as the state of Connecticut, and nearly as large as Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, all put together. To those persons who have never stopped to consider how great a country they are living in, these figures may be of interest. The man who fears he could not elbow his way around in the crowded West without chafing the nap of his coat sleeves, may gather some solace from the statement that the entire living population of the globe, one billion four hundred million souls, divided into families of five persons each, could all be located in Texas, each family with a house and half-acre lot, and there would still remain fifty million vacant family lots.

"THE SLUMS."

Dost thou see them, Christian brother?
  Weak and fallen, steeped in sin.
Have ye not for one another,
  The compassion shown by Him?
Where are Mercy, Truth and Justice?
  Do they shun this task divine?
Not the righteous, but the sinful,
  Christ would lead to life sublime.

If it be a cup of water,
  Give it freely "in His name."
The All Gracious will reward thee
  With a glorious crown of fame.
Lend to them the hand of pity
  Kindly, but with firm reproof;
Rather than upbraid their misery
  Teach them Christ, and Love, and Truth.

Nobly, then, advance to help them
  Further right—the cause of man—
Are ye not all brother creatures,
  Fashioned by one Father's hand?
Cast away your pride, ye people,
  Rouse ye in the name of God,
And the increase of His blessing,
  Shall be thine avengers' rod.

THE CITY OF THE PRESENT—A WARNING.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

A city of palaces. Yes, that's true: a city of palaces built for trade.
Look down this street. What a splendid view of the temples where fabulous gains are made.
Just glance at the wealth of a single pile—the marble pillars, the miles of glass,
The carving and cornice in gaudy style, the massive glow of the polished brass—
And think of the acres of the inner floors, where the wealth of the world is spread for sale.
Why, the treasure enclosed by those ponderous doors are richer than ever a fairy tale.
Pass on to the next, it is still the same, another Aladdin the scene repeats.
The silks are unrolled, and the jewels flame for leagues and leagues of the city streets.

Now turn away from the teeming city, and pass to the homes of the merchant kings:
With squares where the stately porches frown, where the flowers are brilliant and the fountain sings.
Look up at the lights in that brilliant room, with its chandelier of a hundred flames.

See the carpeted street where the ladies come whose husbands have millions or famous names.
For whom are the jewels and the silks? Behold, on those exquisite bosoms and throats they burn:
Art challenges nature in color and gold and the gracious presence of every turn.
So the winter flies past in a joyous rout and the summer brings marvelous retreats.
These are civilized wonders, we're finding out, as we walk through the beautiful city streets.

A city of palaces. Hush. Not quite; a city where palaces are is best.
No need to speak of what's out of sight—let us take what is pleasant and leave the rest:
The men of the city who travel and write, whose fame and credit are known abroad;
The people who move in the ranks polite; the cultured women whom all applaud.
It is true there is only ten thousand here, but the other half million are vulgar clod;
And a soul well bred is eternal dear—it counts so much more on the books of God.
The others have use in their place, no doubt; but why speak of a class one never meets?
They are gloomy things to be talked about, these common lives of the city streets.

Well, then, if you will, let us look at both: let us weigh the pleasure against the pain.
The gentleman's smile with the barroom oath, the luminous square with the tenement lane.
Look around you now; 'tis another sphere of thin-clad women and grimy men;
There are over ten thousand huddled here, where a hundred would live of our upper ten.
Take care of that child. Here, look at her face; a baby who carries a baby brother;
They are early helpers in this poor place, and the infant must often nurse the mother.

Come up those stairs where the little ones went: where they groped and climbed in the dark.
Where are dozens of homes on the steep ascent, and homes that are filled with children. Hark!

Did you hear that laugh, with its manly tones, and the joyous ring of the baby voice?
'Tis the father who gathers his little ones, the nurse and her brother, and all rejoice.
Yes, human nature is much the same when you come to the heart and count its beats:
The workman is proud of his home's dear name as the richest man on the city streets.

God pity them all. God pity the worst. For the worst are reckless, and need it most.
When we trace the causes why lives are cursed with the criminal taint, let no man boast:
The race is not run with an equal chance: the poor man's son carries double weight;
Who have not, are tempted; inheritance is a blight or a blessing of man's estate.
No wonder that poor men sometimes sweep the prize from the sons of the millionaires:
What is good to win must be good to keep, else the virtue dies on the topmost stair.

When the winners can keep their golden prize, still darker the day for the laboring poor;
The strong and the selfish are sure to rise, while the simple and generous die obscure.
And these are the virtues and the social gifts, by which progress and poverty rank over man.
Look there, O woe! where a lost soul drifts on the stream where such virtues ever ran:
Stand close, let her pass; from a tenement room and a reeking shop graduate:
If a man were to break the iron loom, or the press she tended, he knows his fate;
But her life may be broken—she stands alone—her poverty stings, and her guileless feet
Not long since kissed as a father's own, are dragged in the mire of the pitiless stream.
Come back to the light, for my brain goes wrong when I see the sorrows that can't be cured.
If this is all righteous, why prolong the pain for a thing that must be endured?
We can never have palaces built without slaves, nor luxuries served without ill-paid toil;
Society flourishes only on graves, the mortal graves in the lowly soil.

The earth was not made for its people—that even has
been bounded down as a social crime;
The meaning of life is to barter and buy, and the strong-
est and shrewdest are masters of time.
God made the million to serve the few, and their ques-
tions of right are vain conceits;
To have one sweet home that is safe and true, ten garrets
must reek in the darkened streets.
'Tis civilization, so they say, and it can not be changed
for the weakness of men.
Take care! Take care! 'tis a desperate way to goad the
wolf to the end of its den.
Take heed of your civilization, ye on your pyramids built
of quivering hearts;
There are stages like Paris in '93, where the commonest
men play most terrible parts.

Your statues may crush but they can not kill the patient
sense of a natural right;
It may slowly move, but the people's will, like the ocean
o'er Holland, is always in sight.
"It is not our fault," say the rich ones. No, 'tis the fault
of a system old and strong;
But men are the makers of systems, so the cure will come
if we own the wrong.
It will come in peace if the right man lead; it will sweep
in storm if it be denied;
The law to bring justice is always decreed, and on every
hand are the warnings cried.
Take heed of your progress! Its feet have trod on the
souls it slew with its own pollutions.

Submission is good, but the order of God may flame the
torch of the revolution.
Beware with your classes. Men are men, and a cry in the
night is a fearful teacher;
When it reaches the hearts of the masses, then, they need
but the sword for a judge and a preacher.
Take heed. For your Juggernaut pushes hard: God
holds the doom that its day completes;
It will dawn like a fire when the track is barred by a bar-
ricade in the city streets.

While Sutta has been reading the immense audience was so absorbed with the ideas presented that the silence was profound, and the only evidence of life was the voice

of the speaker. When he had finished they all, with one accord, rose to their feet, clapping their hands and waving their handkerchiefs, while enthusiastic calls were made for three cheers for the New Era Union and New Era Model City. Miss Willard calls on all those present on the platform to rise and unite their voices together in proposing the cheers, which they do with a will; then the immense audience respond with three cheers for the New Era Union and New Era Model City that nearly raises the roof, so tremendously hearty is it. They then all take their seats, when an old colored woman in the audience stands up and with a trembling voice and streaming eyes tells of a vision she has just seen while the people were cheering. She says the heavens seemed to open suddenly with a dazzling burst of many beautiful colored lights and joyful music, and she saw a grand beautiful white city with throngs of happy and beautiful people therein.

Miss Willard then says that the friends from abroad who are on the platform would now be called upon to show that the New Era Union and New Era Model City is for all the world to help establish universal peace, happiness and prosperity. She then calls for Count Tolstoi to make a few remarks. While the colored woman has been speaking, Count Tolstoi, W. T. Stead, Gen. Booth, Lady Somerset, Edward Bellamy, ex-Gov. Waite and Mr. Flower have been whispering together. Count Tolstoi advances to the front of the platform amid the earnest and prolonged applause and cheers and waving of handkerchiefs of the entire audience. He says:

"My dear brothers and sisters, this occasion is too serious, too sacred, too sublime for any idle words. It is the time for action. Our dear friend, Mr. Stead, who is such a heroic worker for humanity, suggests that we invite volunteers to go through this audience and take the name of everyone who is willing to become a trustee to help organize the New Era Union. As I am aware of the wonderful ability of our friend, Stead, as an organizer, I will request him to take my place and make a further request of you that we have decided should now be made. I will call on Mr. Stead to address you." (Bows and takes his seat amid prolonged applause. Mr. Stead comes to the front of the platform and is greeted with applause and the handkerchief salute, and says:)

"While the friends who have kindly volunteered will go through the audience and take the names of those who will become trustees, I suggest that all who are willing to act as a committee to arrange, as soon as possible, for grand mass meetings to be held in every city of the United States, to formally present these plans for the New Era Union and New Era Model City to the public, to meet together at the close of this meeting in the adjoining room. Now I want to have all who are willing to serve on that committee hold up your right hand. (Nearly everyone in the hall responds by holding up their hand.) Grand. This means business. Now, I want to help the collectors by asking all those in the audience who are willing to become trustees and pay their one hundred dollars or more to stand up. (Nearly everyone in the immense audience stands up. Over one hundred people have volunteered to take the names and they are rapidly going through the audience. Stead says:) We have decided among ourselves here on the platform not to take any time in speaking now, but to call a grand mass meeting here in this city or New York one week from to-day, and then give an opportunity for all who desire to say what they think about these plans of Mr. Sutta's for the New Era Union and the Grand New Era Model City. As for myself, I am rejoicing in every fiber of my being that I came over here. You Americans are hustlers, and go in for results, and do not need so much red tape as we do in England. If you go ahead with this Grand New Era Model City to build it right away, as I am sure you will, I may come over here and help you; and if you do I shall want to apply for the position of editor of the New Era Union daily paper and will guarantee that in a few months we will have a daily circulation of one million copies, or one to nearly every available family in the United States, even if we have to mail them to them free. Lady Somerset, are you going back on old England and try to get in on the ground floor of the New Era Model City here in the United States?" (Takes his seat amid prolonged applause. Lady Somerset comes forward and is greeted with enthusiastic applause and the handkerchief salute, and says:)

"Yes, my dear brothers and sisters, I will only be too glad to help all I can in this grand work of organizing the New Era Union and building this Grand New Era Model City, and if I can do more good by coming

here to the United States to live I shall certainly do it, although I hope we can start a branch of the New Era Union in England and build a New Era Model City there. (Prolonged applause.) What do you say, Gen. Booth, to trying to organize a New Era Union and building a New Era Model City in England?" (Takes her seat while the audience unite in giving three hearty cheers for old England. Gen. Booth comes forward with tears streaming down his face and is greeted with hearty and prolonged applause and the handkerchief salute, and says:)

"My dear brothers and sisters, I am too full for utterance; my heart is overflowing. This is too grand to be true. Here we people of the Salvation Army have been laboring night and day for years to help our fellow man in distress, and we have considered ourselves lucky if we could only give them shelter even in the slums of the large cities, while here these grand plans of Mr. Sutta's propose to give everyone a comfortable home with all modern conveniences, while even the most humble workman and woman can enjoy nearly all the delights that the rich people have. The most humble resident of this Model City can enjoy the parks, boulevards, roof gardens, delightful amusements and complete instruction, and be sure of congenial employment under the most perfect conditions and in model buildings, utilizing every comfort, convenience and modern improvement. As I say, it is almost too good to be true. But still I know it can all be accomplished, and with the wonderful energy and enthusiasm with which you Americans do things I expect to see it all realized in a very few years. As has been said: 'According to our faith it shall be done unto us,' but 'Faith without works availeth nothing,' so that it is necessary to go to work right away. There is where we people of the Salvation Army have the advantage of the rest of you. We have for years been praying and working for such grand ideals as the New Era Union and the New Era Model City, and we know that God wants us to enjoy such grand blessings. We must simply do our part according to the laws of justice and reciprocity.

"Lady Somerset asks me if I will help to organize the New Era Union and build a New Era Model City in England. I suppose she takes me for an Englishman. I want to say right here I am something more than an Englishman; I am now a New Erian, a brother of the New

Era Union, which means that I will claim kinship with every American, Irishman, Frenchman, German, Spaniard, Italian, Russian, Turk, Jew, Christian, Buddhist, Mohammedan, Brahmin, Spiritualist, Free Thinker and every other mortal on this earth who joins the New Era Union. But I will reply to Lady Somerset by saying that instead of merely helping to organize the New Era Union and build model cities in England, I will pledge every member of the Salvation Army throughout the world to do all in their power to organize the New Era Union and help build New Era Model Cities in every country of the world. (Prolonged applause. Takes out his pocket book and selects bill.) Here, Mr. Sutta, is my one hundred dollars, for I want to have the honor of being a trustee as well as a brother of the New Era Union, and I hope some day to be a full fledged member of the Union. This is the time for action for all who want to see the Grand New Era Model City realized." (Retires amid prolonged and very enthusiastic applause. Waite comes forward and proposes three cheers for Gen. Booth and the Salvation Army, which are given with a rousing will.)

MRS. LEASE. I want to become one of the trustees as well as a sister of the New Era Union. (Takes out her pocketbook.) Here is my one hundred dollars, and I also propose to be a member of the Union as soon as I can make arrangements to give up my other work." (Takes seat amid prolonged applause. Count Tolstoi rises and says:)

"Here is my one hundred dollars, Mr. Sutta; I will pay this now as the first instalment, as I will consider it a great privilege to be one of the trustees in this grand work. As soon as I get home to Russia I propose to organize the New Era Union there, and shall be the first to join the Union, and will devote all my income and time to the work. I know of thousands of grand souls in Russia who will also do the same, so that you Americans, I beg pardon, my dear brother and sister New Erians of America, you had better hurry up with your grand Model City, as we will get ahead of you and build it first. Then you will all have to come to Russia and live." (Retires amid hearty and prolonged applause. Lady Somerset, who has taken her check book from her bag and written a check, says:)

"Here is my check for $10,000, Mr. Sutta; I want to be one of the trustees, as well as a sister of the New Era Union, and like Count Tolstoi, as soon as I get home to England shall help organize the New Era Union there by devoting all my income and time to the work." (Takes seat amid long and hearty applause.)

FLOWER. I propose three cheers for Lady Somerset and grand old England. (Which are given with a hearty will.)

BOOTH. That shows the wonderful perfection of the plans of Mr. Sutta's. You pay $10,000, Lady Somerset, because you are rich, while we poor people are still your brothers and sisters, and if we comply with the proper conditions of our various degrees, can be in good standing as well as you.

BELLAMY. Here is my hundred dollars, Mr. Sutta, and I apply to join the New Era Union right now, and will comply with the conditions and make the necessary arrangements to begin the work as soon as possible. (Prolonged applause.)

STEAD. Here is my check for $1,000, and if I do not come to the United States I shall help Lady Somerset organize the New Era Union in England, and will join the Union just as soon as possible, and I warn you here in America and our dear brother, Count Tolstoi, that you will have to hustle, or old England will get ahead of you all by building the Grand New Era Model City first. Our dear friend, Blatchford, in his book called "Merrie England," has given us such a grand ideal and shown us how simple and easy it will be to attain all the delightful things, that I think our people are about ready to organize and go to work in earnest to realize them. (Prolonged applause.)

SUTTA. (Rises with tears streaming down his face, and says:) You make me happier than words can express. I realize that the day of emancipation is really at hand for all our down-trodden and oppressed brothers and sisters all over the world, and that it will not be long until every child born into this world will be enabled to enjoy peace, happiness and prosperity to the fullest extent that they are capable of. Of course, as you all should understand, this money should not be handed to me. I have no more right to it and no more use for it than any other person who has joined the New

Era Union. The Old Colony Trust Company, one of the most reliable and strongest institutions in Boston, will be treasurer until the trustees appoint a successor. I am thankful there is such a prompt response to these suggestions I have presented for the New Era Union and the New Era Model City, and I believe that if the committee that our dear brother, Mr. Stead, has been so good to propose, goes ahead enthusiastically and organizes mass meetings in every city and town of the United States promptly and rapidly, that indeed we will have the grand jubilee next July and have over one million people present.

Miss Willard proposes three cheers for our dear brother, T. A. Sutta, the author of the plans of the New Era Union and New Era Model City, to attain peace, happiness and prosperity for all mortals in harmony with the laws of justice and reciprocity. Every one stands and cheers with all their will, and wave their handkerchiefs, presenting a grand and inspiring sight. Sutta rises and bows his thanks. One of the volunteers to take names through the audience calls out, holding aloft in her hands two slips of paper, and says:

"I hold in my hand an application, signed by Miss Fair, applying for membership in the New Era Union, and pledging all her time to the work. She has also handed me a check, made payable to the financial secretary of the New Era Union, for $1,000 as the first installment on account."

Intense and prolonged applause. Mr. Sutta jumps up and says:

"I propose three cheers for Miss Fair, the daughter and sister of the Golden West, who has so nobly and promptly responded to the opportunity to help all mankind enjoy peace, happiness and prosperity."

The cheers are given with a hearty will, the people rising from their seats and waving their handkerchiefs.

Mrs. Lease, who is also weeping tears of joy, rises and says:

"This shows what can be done when the proper opportunity is afforded. Also how important it is to act promptly when the occasion demands prompt action, as this does. If we were informed that the city of Boston was on fire, or that an enemy's fleet had landed on our shores, we would act promptly. And how vastly more important it is to act promptly when the opportunity

is so grandly and completely given in the plans for the New Era Union and Model City, to help all our brothers and sisters all over the world eventually to enjoy all the delights and advantages that an All Wise and Loving Creator has provided for all who will make the conditions to receive them. Miss Fair's action also shows that delays are dangerous, for I was intending to apply myself for the first woman membership in the New Era Union, and will do so now, and hereby agree to comply with all the conditions as soon as possible."

MRS. WALLACE. It seems to me the only just and reasonable plan is that the first to act promptly are certainly entitled to the first advantages, and necessarily must assume the chief responsibility in starting so important and grand a work. I feel sure that these plans of Mr. Sutta's are so perfect that they will not be changed in any important detail, but only be added to as experience will enable us to do so to the best welfare of all concerned. I understand, Mr. Sutta, that you have already lived and worked in the slums of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago for over three years, and have devoted your entire time and income to this work. You should be the first to be honored as supreme trustee.

SUTTA. I am ready to do all I can to help in the work for no other compensation than a plain living and necessary expenses, but I do not desire any position of honor or responsibility, and would much prefer that those who have more ability and experience than I should act as the supreme trustee. I am eager and ready to help all I can without the official position.

MISS WILLARD. I protest against any such action on your part, Mr. Sutta, and I feel sure every one interested in seeing these plans realized will do the same. I think you should be elected the supreme trustee, as you are naturally the one most entitled to and capable of filling that position, having spent years of hard work and study to perfect these plans. I feel sure it is a duty for you to accept the position, and hope that you will be selected as our first supreme trustee.

SUTTA. It is very kind of you, Miss Willard, to show such appreciation of my work, but I am quite sure there are many others far more competent to fill these places than I, and I insist on withholding my applica-

tion for membership until they are filled, as I can still do my duty by working just as hard and perhaps as effectually without the official position.

A number of others on the platform and in the audience also expressed decided opinions that Mr. Sutta should be the first supreme trustee, but he again assures them that he does not consider it his duty. The collectors have now completed their canvass of the entire audience and handed in the results of their work, showing many names and checks, some for very large amounts, to Miss Willard, who announces that the result will be given to the public in the morning papers. She then asks the audience to stand, and each one who is disposed to, to engage in a silent prayer or appeal for the blessing of the All Highest, the Creator, upon the New Era Union and New Era Model City, that they may in a short time become a grand and complete reality and success, helping to afford peace, happiness and prosperity for all mortals here on earth, in harmony with the laws of justice and reciprocity. They all respond to this request, and then, finally, in closing, all unite in giving three rousing cheers for the New Era Union and New Era Model City, and for the grand jubilee at the dedication next July 2, 3 and 4.

FINIS.

NEW ERA.

The book "New Era" contains a number of very important ideas, among them being those of the leading reformers and humanitarians of this world.

The author has given years of hard study and work to the question, "How can peace, happiness and prosperity be attained by all human beings on a basis of justice and reciprocity?" and believes that the plans presented in "New Era" will help to attain that object.

To induce as many people as possible to read and study the plan contained in "New Era," in as short a time as possible, a prize fund for each state in which the book is sold, will be established, by depositing with some responsible trust company or bank, ten cents per copy in general mortgage bonds of the New Era Union, for each copy of the book sold within your state, said bonds bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold, which prize fund will be distributed on the following equitable plan:

Each person purchasing a copy of "New Era" will be given a receipt which will entitle him to compete for the prizes on the following terms: The author of "New Era" will put in writing his opinion of the most important part of the book "New Era," giving the number of the page or pages on which it is printed, and his reasons why it is the most important, in not over one hundred and fifty words, place same in an envelope, securely seal it and deposit this sealed envelope in a box fitted with three keys, requiring all three to open, one key to be held by some responsible trust company or bank, one by himself, and one by some prominent reliable third party, all making affidavit not to allow the key to pass from their possession or to be used to open the box until the day appointed to award the prizes. Each person holding a receipt for a copy of "New Era" shall have the right to give his or her opinion as to what is the most important part of the book, the page or pages on which it is printed, and to give the reasons why it is the most important, the same to be in writing, in not over one hundred and fifty words, to be put in an envelope with the receipt for a copy of "New Era," sealed and mailed or delivered to New Era Union, California Building, Denver, Colorado, to be held unopened until one million copies have been sold or until the 1st day of July, 1898, all envelopes so mailed or delivered to be clearly marked "New Era Prize Contest."

As soon as one million copies of the book have been

sold, or on the 1st day of July, 1898, the governor of your state, or some eminent man, will appoint a committee of three prominent persons of undoubted integrity to superintend the awarding of the prize fund of your state.

In order to give all purchasers equal opportunity in the competition for the prizes, no guesses will be received before thirty days after the appointment of the general agent for your state for the sale of the book, but on the thirtieth day after such appointment, guesses as provided above will be received at the New Era Union, Denver, Colorado, which will be numbered and stamped in the order of their receipt and held unopened until one million copies of the book shall have been sold, or until July 1, 1898.

As soon as possible after its appointment, the committee, together with the general agent of your state and a representative of the depository of the letters, will meet and open the same, and read and compare with the opinion of the author the guesses received, in the exact order of their receipt, as indicated by the numbers and date of receipt stamped on each envelope, there shall be awarded to each person whose guess corresponds with the opinion of the author as recorded in his letter, one hundred dollars in bonds of the New Era Union, to the extent of the prize fund in your state, and in the order of the opening of the letters as above arranged, and when the prize fund is exhausted the distribution shall cease and determine. If the number of correct solutions on the basis of the comparison herein provided shall be less than sufficient to absorb the entire prize fund for your state, then the bonds remaining in said fund shall be distributed pro rata to the extent of the fund, among those who have guessed correctly. All prizes will be forwarded to the address of those entitled to receive them; great care should be therefore taken to write the name and address distinctly.

Every possible means will be taken to sell one million copies of "New Era," by appointing a general agent in each state, who will appoint a district agent for each one hundred thousand people, a local agent for each ten thousand, and solicitors for each one thousand; so that the field should all be thoroughly covered before January 1, 1898.

All purchasers of "New Era" who correctly guess the opinion of the author as to the most important part of the book, shall be enlisted as captains of the New Era Union, and put at work in that division at ten dollars per day, as rapidly as it is possible to provide useful employment for them, in the order in which their guesses have been received.

$100,000 PRIZE FUND.

SPECIAL TO THOSE WHO INDIVIDUALLY MAKE THE LARGEST SALES OF "NEW ERA," THE GREATEST BOOK OF THE AGE.

The New Era Union will deposit with some responsible trust company or bank, as a special prize fund for "New Era," ten cents per copy for each and every copy sold up to one million copies. As soon as one million copies shall have been sold, or on the first day of July, 1898, this prize fund will be distributed as follows:

In the event of one million copies of "New Era" having been sold, there will be awarded

To the person who has sold the greatest number of the book	$ 3,000
To the 2 persons who have sold the next greatest number, $1,000 each	2,000
To the 10 persons who have sold the next greatest number, $500 each	5,000
To the 100 persons who have sold the next greatest number, $250 each	25,000
To the 250 persons who have sold the next greatest number, $100 each	25,000
To the 500 persons who have sold the next greatest number, $50 each	25,000
To the 1,500 persons who have sold the next greatest number, $10 each	15,000
2,363 prizes, aggregating	$100,000

In the event that one million copies of "New Era" shall not have been sold by the 1st day of July, 1898, the prize fund, to the extent of same as it may then be, will be distributed among those who individually make the largest sales, in 2,363 prizes, in the pro rata proportion that the prize fund may then bear to $100,000.

Receipts in convenient book form will be furnished every agent and solicitor, the number of receipts given out by the New Era Union to correspond exactly with the number of books issued.

Every purchaser of "New Era" must be furnished with a receipt for the money paid for each and every copy of the book taken, in order that the purchaser may be

able to compete for the prizes in the purchasers' prize fund of $100,000, as described in the accompanying circular letter to all purchasers of the book.

The stubs of each receipt should be filled out to correspond with the receipt given, and the name of the agent or solicitor selling the book should be distinctly written or stamped on each stub, with the address of the agent or solicitor. Agents and solicitors will be required to return all stubs and unused receipts to the office of the New Era Union, 203-204 California building, Denver, Colo., before the distribution of the prize fund.

The basis of distribution of this prize fund will be the stubs returned; those showing by these stubs the largest sales will be awarded the prizes on the conditions named above.

Agents and solicitors taking books for sale must pay for the same at $1 per copy, less the discount.

Agents and solicitors will be provided with copies of the circular letter to purchasers, for distribution to all purchasers of this book, and to such further extent as may seem desirable.

SPECIAL TO NEWSPAPERS.

All newspapers in the United States, especially the great dailies of our large cities, that desire that peace, happiness and prosperity for all human beings shall be realized here in the United States, are appealed to, to consider carefully the plans of the New Era Union and to help in every manner possible, their realization.

We submit that in no better way can this be done at first than by giving as much favorable publicity, as can be, to the book "New Era," which presents the plans for the New Era Union in detail, and the profits of the sale of which accrue to the New Era Union.

To award those dailies that will assist in this important work, a prize fund for newspapers will be established and awarded as detailed below.

The New Era Union will deposit with some responsible trust company or bank, as a special prize fund for newspapers, five cents per copy for each and every copy of "New Era" sold up to one million copies. As soon as one million copies shall have been sold, or on the 1st day of July, 1898, this prize fund will be distributed as follows: In the event of one million copies of "New Era" having been sold, there will be awarded:

To the newspaper printing the greatest amount of space making favorable mention of the book "New Era," and of the plans of the New Era Union, up to the time of awarding the prizes.	$10,000
To the newspaper printing the next greatest amount of such matter.....	5,000
To the newspaper printing the next greatest amount of such matter.....	3,000
To the newspaper printing the next greatest amount of such matter.....	2,000
To the 5 newspapers printing the next greatest amount of such matter, $1,000 each.....	5,000
To the 10 newspapers printing the next greatest amount of such matter, $500 each.....	5,000
To the 100 newspapers printing the next greatest amount of such matter, $100 each.....	10,000
To the 200 newspapers printing the next greatest amount of such matter, $50 each.....	10,000
319 prizes, aggregating.....	$50,000

In the event that one million copies of "New Era" shall not have been sold by the first day of July, 1898, this prize fund, to the extent of same as it may then be, will be distributed among the newspapers upon the foregoing plan, in three hundred and nineteen prizes, in the pro rata proportion that the prize fund may then bear to $50,000.

A committee from the managers of the leading daily newspapers will award the prizes from this fund.

THE NEW ERA UNION

... OBJECT ...

TO HELP DEVELOP AND UTILIZE THE BEST RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY

ALSO TO EMPLOY THE BEST SKILL THERE IS AVAILABLE TO REALIZE THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PROSPERITY THAT IS POSSIBLE FOR ALL WHO WILL HELP TO ATTAIN IT.

OFFICE, 204 CALIFORNIA BUILDING.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 25, 1897.

Dear Sir or Madam—There have been times in the history of this world when the people were ready for a radical change from their former habits and customs to better ones.

By wars, revolutions, the crusades, convulsions of nature or the leadership of broad-minded, practical men and women, the human race has developed from the molten mass of which this earth was originally composed to its present state. I have given much earnest study to the problems of life as they confront us to-day, and it seems to me that it is possible to take a decided step in the direction of a more humane and congenial social and industrial way of living than that in vogue to-day.

To present an ideal for the people to think and talk about, I have written the book called "The New Era," in which I present plans for a grand model city to be built and operated on a broad system of coöperation for the good of all.

Having had considerable practical business experience, I fully realize that even so desirable an ideal as this can not be attained until the people are trained and organized to accomplish it.

I am now ready to do all in my power to help the people of this country realize better conditions for themselves along practical business lines, and my plan to begin with is this: Incorporate in each state a company to legally conform to present conditions for doing business, secure a block of land as near the centre of the largest city in the state as it is possible to get; build on this block the most complete modern building for hotel, offices and department store and emporium that the resources at hand will permit of; operate the departments in this building, and as many of the desirable industries as possible, to enable the people working for the company to become self-supporting to the highest extent they are capable of.

To come right to the point, and to make a proposition for you to say yes or no to, I submit the following:

Will you help, as far as you can, to secure the nearest to a block of land in the most central part of the leading city of your state that is available? Have a competent architect prepare plans for the finest building that modern skill and resources can build. The building to be built of local material as far as possible, of the very best quality, so that it will be a permanent advertisement of your state resources, and a source of pride to every citizen of the state. Have the lower or basement floor for machinery, laundry, kitchen, storage, etc.; main or ground floor, complete department store with everything desirable for sale, and also to be an emporium to show all of your state resources and productions to the best advantage. Also have a grand auditorium, as large as possible, for conventions, etc., but so arranged that popular concerts, lectures and other attractions can be given nightly to draw the largest number of people. On the second floor have modern offices for all professions and commercial people, and above, for a number of floors, a complete modern hotel.

The building to be built and operated by a local New Era Union company, on the line suggested in the Denver *News* of September 3, reprinted in the Introductory, which I request you to carefully read.

First and second mortgage bonds would be issued on the plant itself to secure funds to build it, and memberships and profits of the New Era Union would create an asset to retire them with.

Please carefully consider and kindly write me what you think of the plan, and oblige.

Yours sincerely,

Chas. H. Caryl

Edited by
B. O. Flower
Frederick Upham Adams

THE ARENA

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B. O. Flower, Station B, Boston, Mass.
or
34 Aspinwall Rec., Brookline, Mass.

A MAGAZINE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY
Publishers
CHICAGO AND BOSTON

Boston, Mass., September 18, 1897.

Mr. Chas. W. Caryl,
Denver, Colo.

My Dear Friend:-

I have received the pamphlet describing the work you are doing for the New Era Union.

I am rejoiced to know you have some definite prospect favorable to the establishment of the model city and the New Era Union, and I think you are very wise in seeking to bring capitalists and intelligent workingmen together for their mutual benefit.

There can be but one outcome of the present war between labor and capital with its daily increasing bitterness, and that is the wholesale destruction of life and property in the near future.

To avert this and yet secure justice for the people thereby raising the standard of life and ideals among both rich and poor should be the first concern of enlightened manhood.

If the great possibilities of your noble undertaking can be practically brought home to the serious consideration of wealthy people I am convinced that their sagacity will show them the wisdom of liberally contributing a portion of their means for furthering your practical undertaking.

It is a work which must appeal to the business judgment as well as every noble impulse among thoughtful people of means, and it would be a great thing for the State of Colorado if she should enjoy the proud distinction of inaugurating this work, which under the plans of the New Era Union would inevitably attract at an early date the attention of the whole civilized world.

Keep me advised from time to time of your progress.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

B. O. Flower

WALL STREET CAMP.

A FIELD OF EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AT PRESENT—THE SUGAR LOAF-FOUR MILE DISTRICTS TO BE PUSHED BY A GREAT TUNNEL SYSTEM. A RICH TREASURE VAULT CREDITED WITH AN OUTPUT OF MILLIONS TO BE TAPPED.

Since the early days of placer mining in Four Mile, when thousands of dollars' worth of gold were secured by washing the gravel in the bed of the creek, more or less prospecting has occurred with a view to locating the ore chutes in the rich veins that have been found at intervals for the past twenty-five years. As a whole, however, the district has never been systematically exploited, in spite of the rich finds like the Melvina, Pine Forest, Livingstone, Emerson, Ingram, Richmond, Golden Eagle, Victoria and others, which are credited with a production running into millions of dollars, and served to keep alive a certain amount of interest through many periods of depression. A few conspicuous examples of the value of this particular locality for extensive development may be cited: the accredited production of the Melvina above the four hundred-foot level of $750,000; the Ingram, Richmond, Cash, Horsfal and Victoria, fully $1,000,000, and the famous Slide and Prussian mines on the other side of Gold hill, as much more.

The formation is a combination of fissures and contacts, the ore occurrences being as a rule against or along the line of some of the numerous dikes, quartzite, spar, lime and granite, which plainly mark the course of the veins for miles. The whole mountain between Four Mile and Gold Run, which includes Sugar Loaf, a part of Gold hill and Melvina hill, appears to be heavily mineralized. The mineral has usually been found largely associated with tellurium in its various forms. In the Melvina and Emerson it has not been uncommon to secure considerable quantities of ore running up to fifty dollars a pound. The same character of ore has also been found in the Great Britain into which the Emerson chute is absorbed. These rich streaks have always been found in connection with bodies of low grades, ranging from fifteen to thirty dollars a ton, and have de-

moralized the owners of properties who, in their eagerness to secure the rich pockets, have ignored any persistent attempts to develop and ship the low grades. This, of course, has been largely due to the difficulties in the way of transportation and high treatment charges, that have made it impossible to ship anything less than fifty to seventy-five-dollar ore at a profit.

The improved methods of ore reduction that have come into vogue within the past few years, as well as the greatly reduced cost of mining supplies and mining, have stimulated work in a great many old properties, and in Four Mile particularly, ushered in

A NEW ERA OF ACTIVITY.

This latter has, however, been largely the work of one man, Mr. Charles W. Caryl, who, after making a careful examination of different parts of Colorado, was struck with the dormant possibilities of the section named. Accordingly, after satisfying himself by numerous tests of the ore and securing the opinions of the oldest prospectors as to the character of veins and values to be found with proper development, he went East, and being fortunate enough to be in touch with Wall street capital, organized, on a $5,000,000 capital, The Gold Extraction Mining and Supply Company. Unlike most promoters, he placed a block of the stock with two or three persons and securing an ample working capital, without putting the stock on the market or offering it for sale in a general way.

Returning here last fall he began quietly to buy and locate properties covering the eastern slope of Wood mountain, and south slopes of Melvina and Gold hills. In this work he was assisted by the struggling prospectors, who for years, with large faith and little cash, had been holding on to their properties, selling a batch of ore occasionally, and working like beavers as they could to get money when they were out of "pay." Mr. Caryl believed that every such man who was willing to sell all or a great part of his property to a strong company, with the willingness and ability to develop it, ought to be encouraged. He has accordingly organized a mammoth scheme of development by means of a tunnel, which will cut over one hundred claims at depths varying from one hundred to one thousand feet from surface. In every instance where the original owners wished to do so, they have been paid a certain amount in cash and a given amount of stock in the company. In addition, they have been put to work on day's pay, three dollars for eight hours' work, to assist in developing their property. It will thus be seen that the scheme

is an ideal cooperative affair and The Gold Extraction Mining and Supply Company has thus infused an activity into that section which seems based on a solid foundation, and is in no sense a boom, though the effect of the few weeks' work already done has been to greatly enhance values of mining claims. It has also had the effect of bringing a number of prospectors into the camp, who are hustling to secure claims before they are all gone.

THE PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT.

The outline of the plan of the company can be best studied by an examination of the cut of the cross section and profile of the mountain reproduced herewith. The ideal projection of the known veins shows how the line of the tunnel crosses them, as well as the phenomena of ore occurrences therein. The great network of mineralized veins shown by surface locations will be unquestionably augmented by cutting blind veins that have not been reached from or discovered on surface. In a number of instances, notably on the Pride of Orange, Grand View, Tornado and others belonging to this company, arrangements are being rapidly perfected for extensive development from the surface. Hoisting plants are being installed and it is expected that at least half a dozen shipping mines will be turning their product into the treasury long before the tunnel below shall have reached their boundaries.

The property of The Gold Extraction Mining and Supply Company consists of over one hundred claims, of which sixty are in this locality, and the remainder in and around Sunset, Sawmill hill and Ward. Some of these are practically shippers, since machinery to take care of the water is only necessary to enable them to hoist ore even with present development. In addition, they own the old Colley place, a patented property of seven acres, on Four Mile creek, Sugar Loaf district, on which is a comfortable two-story house that has been renovated inside and out and occupied as an office and boarding house. Commodious barns furnish ample accommodations for the teams and company stock.

Ground has also been broken for a store, assay office and boarding house for the miners. A daily stage line, whose termini are Boulder and Sunset, passes the door, carrying passengers and mail.

The survey of the new Inter Mountain railway to Ward also passes along within a few hundred feet of the office of the company and the mouth of the great tunnel. The building of this road, which seems reasonably assured at this writing, will mean a freight charge for hauling ore to Boulder of less than fifty cents a ton.

It is not unlikely, however, that the mining company will at the proper time erect a mill for the dressing and treatment of their own ores. They own a mill site below the mouth of the Wall Street tunnel and another across the creek, on which is already a small mill.

The above reference to the gold mining properties of The Gold Extraction Mining & supply Company is made, because all these properties have been secured with the sole purpose of working them for the benefit of the New Era Union.

Many thousands of dollars have already been spent in developing these gold mines, and when the Wall Street tunnel is completed there is every reason to believe the gold output from these mines will amount to many millions of dollars.